

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

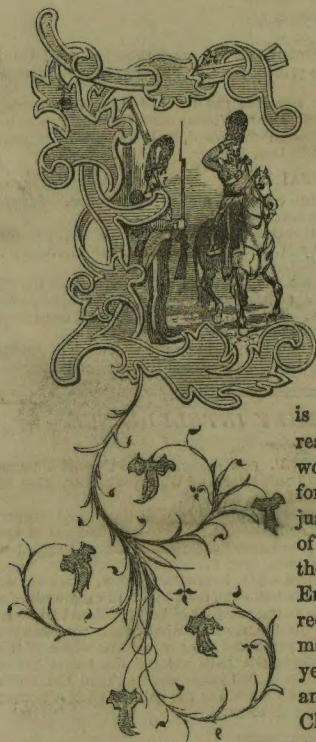


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE PENINSULAR MEDAL.



VERY injustice in the world has an end, if men could but wait for it. The prayers of the wronged, that Homer represents as so slowly following the strides of oppression, though their pace be tardy and weak, yet they overtake the wronger at last; they awaken sympathy at every step; they excite indignation at every stage of the long pursuit; and the feeling becomes at last too strong even for power and authority to resist. The prayer is granted; and it is often so reasonable in its nature that men wonder it was not done long before. An instance of this has just been furnished: the veterans of the army that fought through the hardest campaigns in which England was ever engaged have received from Her Majesty that mark of honour, which, for thirty years, Ministries, the War Office, and, it is sad to have to say it, the Chief who led that army, and who owes to it all his greatness and

ame, have hitherto coldly, and with singular obstinacy, denied. Constantly have the soldiers who fought through the whole of the Peninsular War claimed a medal as an honorary distinction, marking them out as the men who maintained the long and bloody struggle that preceded Waterloo. Only now is it given!

The immense political results of that battle gave it an importance beyond what it would have derived from its glory as a

military achievement. It was the "last of fields," a "King-making victory." The power of Napoleon there sank for ever—at once exhausted from within his Empire, and overwhelmed from without. It gave safety to the Monarchs of Europe, who had begun again to tremble, lest the star of their Conqueror should once more be in the ascendant; and, as its last and greatest consequence, it gave peace to the world.

No wonder the gratitude was great in proportion to the benefit, and that no token of the feeling it was in the power of the nation to bestow was wanting. Medals, subscriptions, monuments, everything was showered on the victors of Waterloo. But the last blow that prostrates a giant is not necessarily the hardest; the last of a series of achievements is not always the greatest. The results sought for follow it because it is the last; but they are equally to be traced to the arduous exertions that preceded it. The final battle of the war, fierce and sanguinary as it was, had been preceded by many others, as bloody, as fierce, as hardly fought; but the badge of honour was given solely to those who took a share in the last great field, and withheld from those who, having fought through all the campaigns before it, did not happen to be in that one battle. They played through the whole tragedy, but were excluded from the acknowledgments of the audience, because, to use a technicality, they were not "on" in the last scene. No one ever disputed that the Waterloo Medal was well won, and justly bestowed; but it was felt that some similar tribute was due to those who fought their way from the rock of Lisbon to the gates of Paris; it was felt that in all the qualities of soldiership, the men of Vittoria, and Badajoz, and Albuera, and Talavera, and Salamanca, and many fields besides, had as strong a claim to an honourable acknowledgment of their services, as those who had received it for a short, but politically important, campaign. And, ever since that period, the refusal of a medal to the Army of the Peninsula has been a source of irritation and discontent; every year has added to it; a new generation grew up, and a more liberal distribution of such rewards was adopted. To the Army in India, medals and distinctions were given for single campaigns against enemies who, however brave, bore no comparison with the Legions of France, under such

Generals as Soult and Junot. Nay, they were given for operations that produced no real advantage to the Empire politically, and were qualified, even as military successes; the campaign of Afghanistan is an instance. Still more lately we have had the campaign against the Sikhs, and the battles of Moodkee and Sohraon; they also have had their medal. Thus the oldest veterans of our army, who had seen the hardest service, in the longest war in which England was ever engaged, were gradually surrounded by younger men, who had not undergone a tithe of their labours, but who were all entitled to wear a decoration constantly refused to them. The number of years that have elapsed since the close of the Great War (all our others have been little ones), have left comparatively few of this gallant band; and, at last, as their generation was almost passing away, the boon they have so long asked is granted. Why, in the name of all that is just and generous, was it so long denied?

The answer must be sought in our military system; frigid, parsimonious, and severe, in all that regards the bulk of the Army—the subaltern without interest, and the private without even hope; but lax and corrupt where it comes in contact with high birth, or political connections, with all that makes "influence." The lion's share of the Peninsular honours had been appropriated; the officers of the highest ranks had secured crosses and clasps enough; and it was hardly the mere merits of the parties, or accident, that made them fall so constantly on names that of themselves suggest the idea of "interest." Rank may be openly purchased; a decoration cannot; those who got it merited it, no doubt; but all who merited it did not get it: and we fear the favoured ones did not very zealously assist their comrades of lower grade in urging their rights; men are wonderfully patient under the wrongs that do not press on themselves. Where they might have looked with most confidence for support, they were met with cold refusal and discouragement. The Duke of Wellington "never interfered in the distribution of honours;" it was for the Sovereign alone to do it. And we are proud to say that it is the Sovereign who has done it! It may be that the aged leader of that gallant host, touched by compunction, repents, though late, of his neglect, and has advised now an act of justice, which a word from him would at any time have





secured; for in everything—in military matters, especially—"the Duke" was all powerful. But what has been refused so long, will not come from him now with that grace it would have worn twenty years ago; the country and the Army will rather believe he but obeys the commands of one of more exalted rank and more generous nature. To the few veterans who yet survive to wear the badge, its value is diminished by a generation of neglect and delay; they "are old, and cannot enjoy it." But it is something to see the old dead yoke of routine and official apathy broken, and justice done, though tardily. The kindness of the Sovereign to those whose claims rest on past services, will not be without effect on the present and the future.

#### FOREIGN CORN PORTS—ALEXANDRIA.

THE exports of wheat, barley, and pulse, from Alexandria, have declined of late years in consequence of the superior encouragement given to the growth of cotton: from 50,000 to 60,000 quarters of linseed were exported from Alexandria in a single season, but the exports are now much less. The other exports are mostly rice, senna and other drugs and gums brought from the interior, indigo, opium, ostrich feathers, dates, soda, linen cloth, coffee from Arabia, &c.

The situation of the famous city of antiquity was admirably chosen; but, a century since, the modern city was little more than "a place for mere embark- ing." Under the vigorous government of Mehemet Ali, the commerce of Alexandria has latterly revived, and it has again become a place of much importance in the trading world; and many new warehouses and other buildings have been constructed.

The New or Asiatic Harbour is on the eastern side of the town: a rock, called the Diamond, lies a little to the east of the Pharos Tower; the water, immediately within the port, S.W. from the Pharos, is forty feet deep. Vast improvements are now in progress at Alexandria; and the old port might be made one of the most convenient in the world.

The purchases of grain at Alexandria for England have of late been very considerable. By a late arrival, the scarcity of British shipping in this port was stated to be very great; but the last received letters from Alexandria speak of considerable activity in business, in consequence of a reduction in the prices of several of the leading articles of trade. Purchases of grain continue to be made for England. Cotton was well supported, the chief shipments being directed to Trieste and Liverpool. Twenty-five vessels recently arrived there had been taken up at high rates for immediate dispatch.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Our good Parisians are agitated by a thousand rumours; so much the more so, as the whole of the more affluent population is flying about the streets in search of novelties and purchases for the New Year's Day—an occasion upon which a Parisian bachelor pays off all the dinner and other invitations and favours he has received during the year, with a sacrifice of twenty per cent. of his revenue vested in bawbles. The least incident sets the whole Bourse mad. On Thursday, the Duke de Cazes, the most fortunate of all *parvenus*, and the most active of all intriguers, was seen walking the streets of Paris with Rothschild. Immediately, the Exchange was filled with rumours of newly-devised speculations, and all the shares oscillated above and below in turn. At one hour of the day it is reported that Abd-el-Kader has sent in his humble submission to the Court—up go the stocks—but soon this is proved to be an unfounded invention, and it is asserted, on the contrary, that the Emir Emissaries are in France, ascertaining the misery of the country; and, indeed, there are not wanting knowing men to assert that the Emir himself is, or has been recently in Paris, in the suite of the Bey of Tunis. Hereupon, the stocks go down again! To see any Turk or Arab in Paris, will certainly astonish no one hereafter.

In spite of all mishaps and fears, however, pleasure still holds on its uninterrupted course; preparations are making on all sides for the great season of Paris that commences now but in January. The theatres put forward their utmost resources from the lethargic Académie de Musique, concentrating all its energies on the bringing out to morrow the new opera of Rossini, down to the minors who are passing in review in new farces specially written for the purpose, all the incidents, discoveries, manners and vagaries of society during the past year; just as you do in your pantomimes. One of these farces had nearly proved fatal to one of the actors. Leclerc, representing a living incarnation of fulminating cotton, and dressed in that substance from head to foot, whilst on the stage rubbed a lucifer match on his sleeve, which not only immediately ignited itself, but his whole person likewise, and it was with the utmost difficulty he was saved from being roasted as completely as a Christmas turkey; fortunately he was none the worse ultimately, and reappeared laughing; but the impression upon the audience was terrible at the moment. The French nation have in their memories many terrible events of this kind, on the stage and elsewhere, so far back as Charles VI., who, thus accidentally burnt at a masquerade, grew mad, and yielded France for years to be the prey of every domestic and foreign enemy. The favourite wonder of the moment is the new theatre of Alexandre Dumas. Whilst that peripatetic gentleman, the Briarcore of literature, who composes novels, plays, and feuilletons simultaneously with the 1,000 horse-power of a steam-engine, is travelling with headlong speed from Spain to Algiers, and from Algiers to Tunis, his theatre in the Boulevard is being completed, regardless of expense; which circumstance, by-the-by, as the Parisians never lose the opportunity of a pun, has given rise to the following. The edifice is officially called, in honour of A. Dumas's patron, *Le Théâtre de Montpensier*; but the jeering crowds give it a shorter name—*Le Théâtre Dépensier* (the expensive theatre). Certainly it is entitled to the name: as fast as the stucco has been placed on the walls, new invented machines are introduced, which, by heats, artificial draughts, and violent absorption, dessicate the moisture. Statues, painting, gilding, nothing is spared—the Count de Monte Christo is here at home. But the dramatic wonders, we are told, are here to surpass those of architecture and statuary. The adherents of Dumas already speak in utmost contempt of all the olden classical establishments; one of the leading writers in his interests comparing them to mile-stones on the road-side, which show the way one should go, but never move an inch forward. However, we here look upon every theatre with favourable eye. Not only as the most unceremonious and amusing resort of us who love our country passionately but hate our homes, but likewise that they are heavily taxed to support the charitable institutions of the country. During the last twelve months, the theatres of Paris have paid towards the support of the hospitals 1,046,000 francs; if each lessee had retained his share of the tax, they all would have had triumphant seasons. Amongst the theatrical events I have already alluded to in Paris, the most interesting still is that continued law-suit of Mlle. Arade with the lessee of the Odéon, in which the latter has appealed against the award which condemned him to pay 50,000 francs for withdrawing her part in "Ponsard's Agnes de Meranie." But the liberation I formerly mentioned prematurely of Gardoni, resisted, but just decided by the Law Courts, from the Académie, on the condition of paying 57,000 francs, and the successful *début* of the handsome tenor at the Italian Opera, amidst the smiles and cheers of the fair *dilettanti*, is one of the favourite topics of Paris. The subject is accompanied with reports, both loud and deep, of scenes of fierce jealousy and huge artistic wrath, and of appeals to the King to prevent the transference from performing at Court. One of the objects of pilgrimage of the idlers is the residence of the defunct M. Robert. This gentleman, recently deceased at 84 years, was the oldest of the barristers of Paris, and, independent of other property, possessed a whole row of houses in the Rue de Clichy, a newly-built and fashionable quarter of Paris. But M. Robert, the *Solitaire* de la Rue de Clichy, had been deeply acquainted with the world, to his cost; and he proposed to himself for the sole object of his remaining life to imitate as much as possible a rat, except in its dishonesty—so that he let his houses remain uninhabited, except by the long-tailed quadrupeds; their walls black, their windows shattered—silent and unvisited as tombs, except when he flitted past on his way to that which he had selected for his residence, which he entered by crouching through a hole broken in the wall, and which he covered with planks. In a corner of his room he had amassed enough five-franc pieces to last his lifetime, and his only expense was his clothes, which he wore till they fell to pieces, and left him naked, like his worldly friends had once done; and his meals, which consisted of some fragments of food bought at the cook-shop. Thus he lived on, without society whatsoever, even without the sight of a fire on his hearth in the coldest winter; and so he would have died, unvisited and unknown, but that a wily wine-grower, M. de Freucis, hearing of his whereabouts, came from the country, and made the hermit behold his young and beautiful daughter at the cook-shop. The sight of her re-awakened in the hoary recluse "that touch of nature which makes all men kin." The father wrote letters interpreting the daughter's interest in the old man's fate, until the worthy limb of the law closed his thrifty life, and left the young lady his fortune. May the spirit of the deceased hover over this heiress when she chooses her husband amongst our fortune seekers!

#### THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Great Western* arrived at Liverpool last Saturday night, having left New York on the 17th ult. Our letters by that vessel contain some news of interest.

Among the more important intelligence just received from New York, is the news of the bombardment of Tabasco by the United States squadron. They left Anton Lizardo October 16th, and arrived at Frontera the 23rd, and captured two steamers, and several small schooners; on the 24th and 25th, they ascended the river seventy-two miles to Tabasco, towed by the *Peirel* and the *Vixen*. They passed the Devil's Turn at two P.M., landed, and spiked four 24-pounders. They arrived off Tabasco at six P.M., and anchored in line ahead, distant one hundred and fifty yards from the shore. The City was summoned to surrender. The Governor refused, when three shots were fired from the *Vixen*. Skirmishing immediately ensued. On Sunday no damage was done. The Americans captured one brig, three schooners, and a large sloop, in all. At the town and below, there were nine vessels and many boats captured. On Monday, the 26th, at daylight, there began a sharp fire of musketry from the shore, which was returned by the squadron guns, and continued for some time, at intervals. A flag of truce came off, beseeching the enemy to spare the town, to which the Commodore assented. The prizes were got under way, and ready for returning. This action lasted thirty minutes, when Lieutenant C. W. Morris was despatched with orders, and he, passing the heavy fire of the enemy, was wounded in the neck by a musket-ball. He stood up in his boat, and cheered the men on gallantly, till he fell in

the arms of Midshipman Cheever. The Commodore then commenced cannonading in good earnest from the *Vixen*, the *Bonita*, the *Nonita*, and the *Forward*; and in three quarters of an hour, he almost destroyed the City, sparing the houses of the Foreign Consuls. At midday, the fleet left, firing up the streets as they passed them. All the prizes were saved except one, which grounded, and was burned by the Commodore's orders, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

We present to our readers a plan of the River of Tabasco and its entrance, engraved from the *American Sun*. The City of San Juan Bautista de Tabasco is twenty-four leagues from the Bar of Frontera. The City of Tabasco had no fortifications; they had two small 6-pounders of brass, one 12-pound cannonade of iron, about 200 regular troops, and 500 militia, badly equipped. Six miles below the City is the Long Reach of Accachapas. At the head of the bend, there is a battery that has a three-mile straight reach, covered by three long 24-pounders and one long 12-pounder. This battery was taken by approaching it by a short cut from the Devil's Turn to the rear—a distance of about two miles through a thick, heavy wood. There is a bar at Accachapas, with only six feet of water in the channel at the low-water season, which requires a good pilot; in fact, the whole river is full of bars and shoals and snags. It is twenty-one leagues from the City to the mouth of the great River Usumacinto, which is navigable for over 400 miles. This river also communicates with the Ports of Laguna and Campechy, by which route supplies are sent into Mexico. Mexico is also receiving large supplies *via* Balize, Honduras, and Central America, which ports are seldom visited by any of our vessels of war to keep them in a state of neutrality. Frontera, which is the dépôt for logwood, is six miles from the bar. There are about 1500 inhabitants of all classes in Frontera, and there are generally about twenty-five to fifty regular troops stationed in the town, but they can muster at any time from 300 to 500 men and muskets. They had no cannon at this fort. Tabasco has a population of 6000 inhabitants. The stores and warehouses were principally owned by Spaniards.

The accounts from Mexico come down to the end of October. It was reported that Rejon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had resigned, and also that Pacheco, the Minister of Justice, had followed his example. It was said they would be succeeded by General Lefrango and General Ladrón de Guevara, both of them formerly reputed to be inimical to Santa Anna. There had been an attempt made upon the life of General Salas, which was unsuccessful. It had called forth a severe denunciation from Santa Anna, who offers the support of his army to maintain General Salas in his position of Acting President.

Beaty's powder mills, eight miles from the city of Baltimore, exploded on the 23rd ult. Five men were blown to atoms. It is stated that no less than two tons of gunpowder were in the building, all of which exploded almost simultaneously. The concussion was tremendous. The whole surrounding country and city of Baltimore were violently shaken, as if by an earthquake. Furniture and earthen and china were rattled in every dwelling.

The ex-President of the United States, Mr. John Quincy Adams, now in his eightieth year, has been attacked by paralysis, but is gradually recovering, and, so great is the remaining vigour of that once iron constitution, that his physicians entertain hopes of his speedy restoration. He was attacked in Boston, while on his way to Washington to take his seat in Congress, which meets on the 7th of December. His mind still retains its giant strength.

The *New York Herald*, of the 30th November, gives a telegraphic despatch from Washington, which states that Santa Anna had been compelled to refund the two millions of dollars which he had taken from a conducta.

The *Acadia* has since arrived, with intelligence five days later.

Tampico was quietly invested by the American squadron, under Commodore Connor, on the 14th ult. The fleet left Anton Lizardo on the 12th ult.; on the 14th, Commodore Perry crossed the bar, with the *Spitfire*, *Vixen*, *Peirel*, *Bonita*, and *Reefers*, with reinforcements from the *Cumberland*, *Mississippi*, *Princeton*, and *St. Mary's*. No opposition was offered, and the town surrendered unconditionally. Commodore Connor garrisoned the town, with a force of 150 sailors and marines. A small flotilla was placed at the entrance of the harbour, to guard any approach from the sea, and the steam-frigate *Mississippi* was despatched to Brazos and Belize, in order to obtain a force competent to insure the retention of the capture. The force was supplied with great promptitude, and on the 21st ult. the *Mississippi* set out for Tampico with a detachment of 50 men and guns and munitions of war, tendered for the use of the Supreme Government by the Governor of Louisiana. Further troops would follow.

The intelligence with regard to the war, with this exception, is unimportant. From the Army of Occupation at Monterey we have no further advices.

Accounts from California, *via* Mazatlan, state that the occupation of the territory by the Americans was not peaceful; that insurrections had occurred at several points, and that the French Consul at the seaport of Monterey had been arrested for having protested against the American usurpations. An attempt of the boats of the United States sloop-of-war *Clyde* to seize a Mexican brig at Guaymas had been repelled. The *Clyde*, it is said, lost 20 men in the affair.

The canal navigation had almost entirely closed, and, in consequence, a slight advance in the price of breadstuffs took place.

The weather had been very stormy and severe.

From Canada we have papers to the 25th ult. It was anticipated that the break in the Welland Canal would be repaired, in time to allow the vessels detained to pass down the canal.

#### FRANCE.

The communications with France have been much interrupted this week, in consequence of the snow. The mails have arrived very late every day. There is nothing of particular interest in the papers.

The French Government is said to have come to an important resolution with respect to Algiers. The principal military establishments of the colony are to be removed to the interior. The Governor and his Staff, and the whole of the military administration will henceforward be stationed at Medeah; the Governor of Oran at Mascarah; and the Governor of Constantina at some town in the interior not yet fixed.

The *Presse* announces in the following article, the departure from Paris of the Bey of Tunis, for his capital, his Excellency having, as we stated last week would probably be the case, countermanded his proposed visit to London.—The presence of the Bey of Tunis at Paris appears to have seriously engaged the attention of Lord Palmerston, even in the midst of the anxiety occasioned by the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier and the affair of Cracow. England is extremely susceptible on every matter which regards the Mediterranean, and the Bey of Tunis, the neighbour of Algeria, and the ally of France, would have been seen with much satisfaction at the Court of Queen Victoria, where an exertion would have been made to remove him from the exclusive patronage of the French nation. But an obstacle presented itself. The Bey on his arrival in France was treated as a Sovereign Prince; but England, who had not yet recognised him in that quality, wished to consider him as a vassal of the Porte, and to admit him to a Royal audience only through the introduction of the Ottoman Ambassador. The Marquis of Normanby was consequently instructed to negotiate this grave affair with M. de la Roche, the Bey's Minister, and he was further instructed to give that officer to understand that it was the interest of his master to conciliate Great Britain, and that hitherto the Bey had been equally animated by good feeling towards all nations, but that at present he appeared to change his policy, and to devote himself entirely to France, which moreover would be fully demonstrated if he did not consent to proceed to England on the conditions proposed. The Bey not having been convinced by these arguments that he ought to renounce the prerogatives of a Reigning Prince, M. de la Roche communicated to the Marquis of Normanby the refusal expressed by his master. Lord Palmerston did not rest there; he sent a dispatch to Paris to be read to M. de la Roche, stating that if the Bey proceeded to London he might be certain of being received with the utmost cordiality, but that the British Cabinet had duties to perform, and certain obligations, which would prevent the Ministers from admitting the Prince to approach the Queen otherwise than through the presentation of the Turkish Ambassador. The last application had no better success than the first, and the Bey persisted in his resolution.

Public feeling in France is again excited by a rise in the price of corn. Letters from Havre state that a large portion of the American corn which arrived there on Saturday was brought up to be transmitted to the interior of the country at a rise of from 8 to 10 per cent. on the previous price of the article. The northern departments are said to suffer severely. The price of wheat rose last week in the markets of Lille, Montevilliers-Louviers, Luneville, Pourcain, and other places. The *Pas de Calais* adds, that there are two millions of human beings in the northern departments of France who are destitute of the means of subsistence. The Government are actively occupied with endeavours to avert the threatened evil.

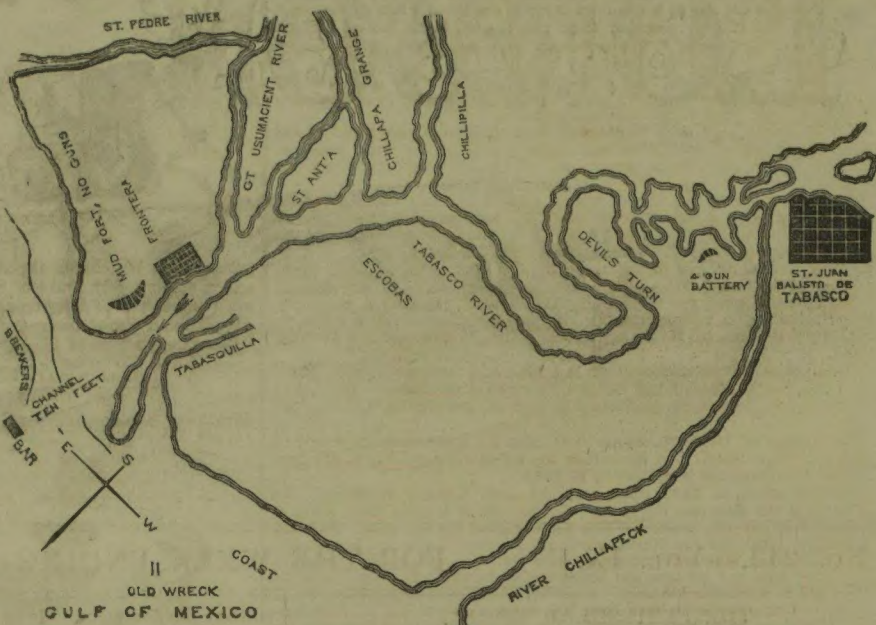
The French Consul at the Mauritius, M. Barbet de Jouy, has, on account of his unwarrantable letter to the English Admiral Dacres, been recalled by his Government. The circumstances are these:—Admiral Dacres was invited to a ball by the officers on the station. According to etiquette, a list of the guests was laid before him, and on the name of the French Consul meeting his eye, he observed that that gentleman had omitted to pay him his respects according to usage. Thereupon two officers waited upon the French Consul to withdraw the invitation, with a courteous explanation of the cause. The Consul, so far from apologising, wrote an insulting letter to the Admiral, which the latter enclosed to his Government. Lord Palmerston laid the case before the French Government, and M. Guizot has thought it right to recall M. Barbet de Jouy.

The municipal elections have commenced. The results as yet are favourable for the Ministry. M. Barbet, the friend of M. Thiers, and whose election will be treated as indicative of the political feelings of the electors, was at the head of

the poll. The elections for the fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth arrondissements had terminated in re-elections of the old officers.

A severe frost prevailed in Paris on Sunday and Monday. At midnight on Saturday the thermometer was 11 degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit. On Sunday, at noon, it was 13 degrees below it.

Immense flocks of aquatic fowls, coming from the north, passed over the French capital on Friday and Saturday—an indication, it was considered, of the



TABASCO RIVER AND CITY.

approach of a severe season. During many years so much snow had not fallen in France so early in the winter as in the present; but it has not yet been attended or followed by intense cold.

Some of the Paris papers last week reported the death of Prince Metternich. The report had no foundation, but letters from Vienna state that the Prince has suffered severely from bronchitis; although recovered, he is weak, but the worst symptoms are those arising from the effects of age.

#### SPAIN.

Our latest news from Spain does not comprise any of importance. Several days papers have been detained by the severity of the weather.

The private advices from Madrid mention the arrival of Don Enrique in that capital on the 6th inst., accompanied by M. Vicente Gonzales Arnao, Secretary to the Spanish Embassy at Paris.

Four of the six electoral districts into which Madrid is divided had on the 6th formed their board, in favour of the Progressista candidates. In the other two the Government had gained the advantage. The formation of the board is considered more or less a sign of the final result of the elections.

A rumour generally credited was current at Madrid on the afternoon of the 6th inst., to the effect that some of the Ministers had tendered their resignations.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF COLONEL DAVIES, LATE M.P. FOR WORCESTER.—Colonel Thomas Henry Hastings Davies, a distinguished Peninsular and Waterloo officer, died on the 11th inst. at Elnorley Park, Worcestershire, aged 58.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. FOUNTAIN ELWIN, K.C.—This distinguished officer, whose name is familiar to many, from having been one of the commanders of the force sent to take Paris previous to its occupation by the Allied Forces, expired on the 8th instant, at his residence, at Peckham, aged 67.

EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH MARSHES.—Mr. Lancaster, junior, a day or two ago, made some experiments with the rifle-ball submitted by him in the form of a sugar-loaf. The experiments were made in the presence of Lieut. Colonel Dundas C.B., who appeared highly satisfied with the result. About forty rounds were fired; some at 1200 yards, some at 900 yards and 600 yards. The whole of the firing was very good; and, at 1200 yards, the balls entered the target to the depth of an inch. The first three rounds at 900 yards each entered the bull's eye, the aim being so correctly taken, and the form of the ball ensuring a correct course at that considerable distance for small arms.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREETS.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Bell, in Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel, on the body of Jacob Mormon, aged seventy years, a sugar baker, in the employ of Messrs. Martineau and Co., in Whitechapel. On Sunday evening last the deceased was proceeding along Petticoat-lane, when he suddenly staggered, and fell to the ground. He was immediately raised from the ground by a City police constable, who discovered him in a state of insensibility. He was conveyed to the above house, but he expired before he reached there. Verdict, "Natural death."

DEPLOABLE ACCIDENT BY MACHINERY.—On Monday last, as John Derrick, a workman in Mr. Henderson's iron and tin-plate works, in Horsley-fields, Birmingham, was wheeling off a barrow loaded with iron faggots, the barrow swayed on one side, and threw him head foremost against a large pair of shears, worked, as is usual, by steam, and constantly going. He was thrown in such a position, that, to save his head from being crushed or cut off, he was compelled to thrust his hand and arm into the mouth of the shears; he did so; his hand and a part of his right arm were cut off two or three inches above the wrist. The poor sufferer is going on well.

DEXTEROUS ROBBERY.—On Tuesday morning, about eight o'clock, the following daring and extensive, as well as dexterous, robbery was committed at Messrs. Cox Savory and Co.'s, the silversmiths and watchmakers, of Cornhill. It appears that the shopman, according to custom, opened the shop shortly before eight, and then, locking up the door, went to breakfast. It was during his absence a thief or thieves, who had evidently been watching his movements, contrived either to pick the lock, or enter the shop by means of a false key, and swept off trays containing no less than 149 gold and silver watches, of the value of nearly £1000. About the time in question, a cab was observed to drive away rapidly from the opposite side of the street; it is supposed that it conveyed away the plunder.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday last, Mr. G. I. Mills held an inquest at the De Burgh Arms Tavern, opposite the West Drayton station of the Great Western Railway, on the body of Thomas Webber, a guard of one of the luggage trains, whose death occurred under the following circumstances:—The deceased was the head guard of one of the night luggage trains. On the night of the Tuesday previous the deceased left the Paddington terminus with a train, to which two engines were attached, shortly after eleven o'clock, and reached the West Drayton station soon after midnight, where the train was stopped, and the deceased got down, in order to see what goods were going by the train. On his return to the train he gave the usual signal for starting, upon which the other two guards got up, but the deceased delayed doing so until the train had got on about a hundred yards, and was by that time at a speed of from eight to ten miles an hour. The deceased then laid hold of the handle of one of the trucks with the intention of mounting, but the handle slipped out of his hand, and he immediately fell, the wheels of the succeeding trucks passing over him, and amputating his right arm, tearing the scalp from off the right side of his head, and otherwise most seriously injuring him. Immediate attention was paid to the deceased, who was removed to the West Drayton station, and two surgeons were sent for, when his arm, which merely hung by a little bit of skin, was amputated. The deceased was at the time quite sensible, and begged the surgeons to leave him alone, his only desire being that he might have leave to get up and walk away. Deceased survived for sixteen hours. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY AT WAKEFIELD.—At the York assizes, yesterday week, *George Adamson*, a youth of 16, was tried for having, on the 12th day of October last, administered white arsenic to Ann Bramah, Lydia Rachel Bramah, Thomas Bramah, and Alfred Bramah, with intent to murder them. The extraordinary particulars of this occurrence are as follow:—The prosecutor, Mr. Thomas Bramah, is a tailor living at Wakefield; and the prisoner was his apprentice, and had been so for six months. The prosecutor, on the 12th of October last, went to the Mechanics' Institute, to attend a lecture, leaving in the kitchen of his house, his wife, his son Thomas, his daughter, an infant eighteen months old, and the prisoner. After prosecutor had gone out, Lydia Rachel Bramah, the daughter, began to prepare some porridge for supper, and she went out to a grocer's shop to fetch some treacle. During her absence, Mrs. Bramah went up stairs, leaving the prisoner in the kitchen. On the family sitting round the table to supper, the prisoner observed that a small plate would do for him, as he had been eating an apple. A small plate of porridge was accordingly given to him, and after he had partaken of a small portion, he retired to bed. The youngest child was the first of the family taken ill, but soon afterwards Mrs. Bramah, her son and her daughter were seized with a violent sickness. Mr. Dunn, surgeon, was sent for, who applied the stomach-pump to the family, and fortunately their lives were saved. On Mr. Dunn analysing the contents of the stomach, he detected white arsenic. Mr. Dunn also examined the prisoner, whom he likewise found to be very ill. After Mrs. Bramah had partly recovered from the effects of the poison, she asked the prisoner what had induced him to commit such a diabolical act, when he said he supposed the devil had tempted him to do it. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth. Sentence of death was recorded against him.



## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It appears by accounts from Smyrna, that 860 houses had been destroyed by fire at Salonica on the 17th ult., by which calamity 1500 families were reduced to indigence.

The German papers mention the death of Dr. List, who may be considered in a great measure as the parent of the Zollverein. It was he who in the first place put forward the idea of the German Customs Union, which he was enabled to render popular by his writings before it was brought into application.

Letters from Naples mention that the Government has at length issued its decree, reducing by 9½ grains per salm the export duty on oil by favoured flags (equal to about £1 per ton).

The Abbé Macpherson died at Rome lately, aged 88. He was for many years rector of the Scotch College on the Quirinal hill. Up to his death the Abbé had a liberal pension from the papal treasury.

Accounts to the close of September from Monte Video, received via America, state that an attempt had been made by a partisan of Oribe to assassinate Rivera. The attempt was unsuccessful. The assassin was secured, and was being tried.

The *Mimer*, a Swedish vessel, which arrived at Hull last week, had, as part of her cargo, a case of skulls, and they were passed by the Customs' authorities as "One case containing human skulls, being specimens illustrative of natural history; value £10." As "specimens" they are free of duty.

At the annual sale of Mr. Murray, at the Albion Hotel, last week, the number of books disposed of wholesale greatly exceeded any demand made for the last seven years. It is said that Messrs. Longman had an equally active demand on a recent occasion. These are symptoms of a returning prosperity to that channel of intelligence which has too long been in a declining state.

Letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult. announce that Tahir Pacha, Governor of Mossoul, had defeated the rebels of Kurdistan. The cholera had unfortunately made its appearance at Mossoul, but the mortality was not great.

The change of Ministry, which had been for some time expected in Baden has taken place. The Minister of the Interior is appointed President of the Council of State, and is replaced by M. Bekh.

Further accounts have been received from Turkey regarding the massacres of the Nestorian Christians. On the 27th of October, Bedi Khan, at the head of 12,000 men, penetrated into the district of the Jelu tribe. They fell like birds of prey upon the Nestorian villages; carried fire, sword, and desolation everywhere; murdered indiscriminately old men, women, and children; burnt their huts and cottages, and continued the butchery for several days, till not a spark of animation remained. According to the most authentic reports 67 Nestorian villages and towns have been laid waste, and from 6000 to 10,000 Nestorian Christians have been murdered. The tortures inflicted on those who resisted the invaders are barbarous and atrocious in the extreme. Hundreds have been impaled, and hundreds more have been burnt at slow fires. There were several cases of the unfortunate victims having been bedaubed with fat, and then baked in ovens?

The Directors of the South Eastern Railway are making preparations for the extension of the electric telegraph from Folkestone to Bologne. They have already extended their wires round the Custom House at Folkestone, where it will form, by means of the sub-marine telegraph, a communication between London and Bologne.

A pension of £100 a year has been offered by the Government to Father Mathew.

The Norwegian papers contain a series of statements touching the appearance of the "sea-serpent" in the larger fords. The monster has been seen quite close, in different places and at several different times, by about 16 persons. The accounts agree in representing the creature as dark in colour, about 50 feet long, and of the circumference of a man's body. It is described as showing itself only in calm weather, and as then swimming with its head elevated, in vertical undulations of its body, like a leech.

Russia and Prussia have each appointed a Consul at Cracow, but none of the German Powers have followed these examples, notwithstanding the wishes expressed by Austria. Their declining to do so is regarded by a German journal as a tacit protest against the incorporation.

A decided novelty, as an export from this country, is that of the article of hay, which is now taking place to a considerable extent from London to Oran, a port in the French territory of Algeria.

The King of Denmark is countenancing the construction of railways, believing that they will exercise a beneficial influence upon the commerce of the country. In support of the first great undertaking of the kind, he has authorized the Minister of Finance to subscribe 1,687,500 marcs banco, or one-fourth of the expenses necessary for the construction of the line.

The Flemish papers announce great distress in the neighbourhood of Ghent. The high price of the raw material having obliged many of the leading manufacturers to close their establishments, a large number of persons were thrown out of employment, whose condition has been rendered more than usually deplorable by the inclemency of the weather and the scarcity of provisions.

It is understood that the Government has determined upon some important changes in reference to the transportation of convicts.

R. J. Eaton, Esq., M.P. for Cambridgeshire, whose death was erroneously stated to have taken place at Malta last month, has returned to London somewhat improved, though by no means convalescent.

There is now a regular supply of rabbits imported twice a week from Ostend, in which the poultryers of the metropolis are doing a brisk trade; the prices vary from 6d. to 8d. per lb.; they are in general much larger but inferior in flavour to our rabbits.

On the 13th instant, upon the occasion of the birthday of the King of the Belgians, a grand concert was given at the Palace at Brussels, at which all the members of the Royal Family assembled. After the concert their Majesties returned to Lacken. Their Majesties have left Belgium for Paris, and will be absent about eight days.

Intelligence has been received at Vienna that M. Dembinski, chief of the insurgent Poles, who had disappeared after the defeat of the nobles of Galicia, near Lissa, has been arrested at Cilly (Carniola). He had been concealed in Hungary, and, by means of a false passport, was travelling with a lady when arrested.

Letters from the Polish frontier state that the time in which the kingdom of Poland is to cease is approaching, and that it is no secret that Prince Paskewitch has orders on the slightest revolutionary movement to fire on Warsaw from the Citadel, and utterly destroy it.

A letter from Berlin, dated December 9, says:—"The bankruptcy of the house of Schiller and Müller, which was made known yesterday, has excited a great sensation on 'Change. Their debts amount to 800,000 dollars, of which, as far as is yet known, 80,000 dollars fall upon a house in this city. The alarm is increased by the apprehension that the blow will not be the only one."

On Tuesday the line from Ipswich to Bury was inspected by Captain Coddington, the Government Inspector, who expressed himself satisfied with the line and its fitness for travelling upon with safety. It will be opened for conveyance of passengers on Monday next.

The Poor-law Commissioners have just issued a circular, calling on all Boards of Guardians to state what accommodation is provided for the casual poor; the time they are allowed to remain when admitted, and whether any limitation is placed on the number admitted.

A short time ago, two large lots of geese, in number 2400, from the neighbourhood of Boston, were on the road for an extensive dealer in poultry at Spalding. They have for some time been eaten upwards of 21 sacks of oats daily, in fattening for the London market. On Monday next (the first day of killing) the whole of the people connected with this trade at Spalding, will (agreeably to ancient custom) be regaled with a splendid dinner.

The *Air-la-Chapelle Gazette*, of the 13th instant, has the following paragraph:—"Considerable sums have been placed at the disposal of Don Carlos's son; and the co-operation of England has been promised him, if he will give Spain institutions suited to the present times. The negotiations as to that purpose are commenced. The French Government remonstrances, tending to prevent Don Carlos's son enlisting troops, have, hitherto, not only been without effect, but have been even very haughtily noticed. The Italian States evince the greatest ardour in promoting the views of the Legitimists."

Elihu Burritt, the American blacksmith, addressed a public meeting at Birmingham, on Tuesday, setting forth the advantages of fraternal alliance amongst all the nations of the world. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the war system, and a memorial, embodying their spirit, was adopted to Lord John Russell. Mr. Sturge presided at the meeting, which was attended by about 4000 persons.

A young tailor, named Lebon, about 50 years ago, when just out of his apprenticeship, left his native town, Rodez, in the Aveyron (France), to court fortune in Paris. A yard measure, a pair of shears, and a few francs, were all the charms he carried with him to win the favours of the fickle goddess, except his natural taste and genius. Still, however, he won her smiles, and gradually gained renown and wealth. He uniformly retained affection for his native place, and showed it on all just occasions till his death, which happened a short time ago. On opening his will it was found to contain a legacy of 400,000fr. to the commune of Rodez.

It is now stated that the Exeter and Crediton Railway will not be opened until March next, in consequence of the difficulty of forming a junction with the Bristol and Exeter Railway, at Cowley-bridge, arising from the fact that the bridge across the river at Pynes cannot be erected during the winter.

A Quebec paper mentions a diabolical attempt to fire a powder magazine at St. Pierre, Newfoundland, with the intention of destroying every house in the place. From thirty to forty houses are said to have been blown up, and two lives destroyed. The guilty villain fell a victim to his infernal designs.

We learn from Florence that on the day on which a subscription was opened at the French Legation, for the sufferers from the inundations of the Loire, the Duke of Devonshire, who arrived in Florence only the preceding day, went personally to the Count de la Rochefoucault, and presented a *rouveau* of 30 Louis. This noble example was quickly followed by many of the resident English, some contributing 100fr. and some 200fr.

In the course of Wednesday no less than 12 fires occurred in different parts of the metropolis, but no very great damage was sustained.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL LORD AMELIUS BEAULIERK, G.C.B., G.C.H.

This distinguished naval officer died, on the 10th instant, at his seat, Winchfield House, Hants, aged seventy-five. At the period of his decease he held the important office of principal naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, and was a Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of the Bath and of Hanover. His Lordship entered the navy in 1782; and, after passing through the intermediate grades, became Post Captain of the *Nemesis* (28) in 1793. Subsequently serving off the coast of Ireland, in the *Dryad* (44), he captured *La Proserpine*; and, in 1809, he participated in the Walcheren expedition. Lord Amelius Beauclerk was third son of Aubrey, fifth Duke of St. Albans, by Catherine his wife, daughter of William Earl of Bessborough, and grandson of Lord Vere Beauclerk, a celebrated naval commander, who, for his professional services, was created Baron Vere of Hanworth, in 1750.



## LORD STOURTON.

WILLIAM, seventeenth Lord Stourton, whose death, at the age of seventy, occurred on the 4th instant, was the representative of one of the oldest Catholic families in all England, whose pedigree can be traced to a period antecedent to the Conquest. At that memorable epoch, Botolph Stourton, an active adherent of Harold, gallantly disputed every inch of ground with the invader, and finally obtained from William his own terms. Having broken down the sea walls of the Severn,



Botolph entered Glastonbury, when the victorious Norman had made his appearance in the West; and, thus protected, compelled the Conqueror to grant whatsoever he demanded. Sir John Stourton, the first Lord Stourton—a direct descendant of the patriotic soldier to whom we have just referred, acquired renown as a statesman and warrior in the reign of Henry VI.; and many of the subsequent inheritors of the coronet became distinguished in the political transactions of their times.

The nobleman whose decease we record was eldest son of Charles Philip, Lord Stourton, by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of Marmaduke, Lord Langdale, and grandson of William, fifteenth Lord, by Winifred, his wife, daughter and coheir of Philip Howard, Esq., of Buckenham, in Norfolk. Through his descent from this lady, who became eventually coheir of her uncles, Thomas and Edward, eighth and ninth Dukes of Norfolk, his Lordship was one of the coheirs of the dormant Baronies of Howard, Mowbray, Braose, &c.

He married, in October, 1800, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, and has left a very large family, the eldest son of which, Charles, present Lord Stourton, is married to Mary Lucy, daughter of Charles, seventh Lord Clifford. Of the deceased peer's brothers, the second assumed the surname of Vavasour, and is the present Baronet of Haslewood, while the third, Charles, who has changed his patronymic to Langdale, is well known as a leading member of the Catholic Aristocracy.

## GENERAL SIR MARTIN HUNTER.

GENERAL Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.H., G.C.M.G., was the son and heir of Cuthbert Hunter, Esq., of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, by Anne, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Martin Nixon, Vicar of Haltwhistle. Martin Hunter entered the Army in 1771: his services, of indefatigable and brilliant repute, extended through the great American War; through the battles against Tippeco Saib, in the East Indies; and through the campaign under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the West Indies, in 1798. Hunter was at the battles of Bunker's Hill, Brooklyn, and Brandywine; his service is also in honourable association with the siege of Connamore, the engagement near Seringapatam, and the capture of Trinidad. In 1800, he commanded the 48th Foot at the siege and surrender of Malta. He also held military command at Halifax, North America, and he was Governor of New Brunswick. He was afterwards made a General: in 1832, he was appointed Governor of Stirling Castle. General Hunter was, previous to his demise, the oldest officer in the British Army, and the last survivor of the leading heroes of Bunker's Hill. The gallant General married, in 1797, Jean, daughter and heiress of James Dickson, Esq., of Auton's Hill, in the County of Berwick, and has left a large family: his death occurred at Auton's Hill on the 9th instant.

## COLONEL DAVIES, LATE M.P. FOR WORCESTER.

COLONEL THOMAS HENRY HASTINGS DAVIES, of Elmley Park, who represented for so many years the city of Worcester in Parliament, on Whig principles, died on the 11th instant, in his fifty-eighth year. The gallant officer, whose ancestors were in very early times seated in Montgomeryshire, was eldest son of the late Thomas Davies, Esq., Advocate-General to the East India Company, by Anna, his wife, daughter of Hugh Baillie, Esq., of Monkton, in Ayrshire. He married, 17th Jan., 1824, Augusta Anne, only child of the late Thomas Crespiigny, Esq., but has left no child. His surviving brothers are Warburton Davies Esq., of Woodgate, Sussex, and Lieut.-Col. Francis John Davies, of Danehurst, in the same county.



## SIR JAMES SAMUEL LAKE, BART.

THIS Baronet, whose death took place on the 10th instant, was son and heir of the late Sir James Samuel William Lake, Bart., by Maria, his wife, daughter of Samuel Turner, Esq., and derived in direct descent from Sir Bibye Lake, Sub-Governor of the African Company, who was created a Baronet in 1711. Sir James married, 1st May, 1833, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., and has left two sons.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAHON.

On the 7th of December died another of the celebrities of that greatest of human events—the French Revolution—Lieutenant-Colonel Mahon, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Aide-de-Camp to Marshals Mortier and Lannes. The deceased warrior, who was descended from an Irish family, was born in 1772, of French parents, in France. He was but nineteen when he entered the career of arms just after the breaking out of the French Revolution. He was almost immediately promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant of the First Battalion of the Loire; appointed on the 25th of January, 1792, Lieutenant in the 13th Regiment of Dragons; he shortly, through his brilliant conduct, got to be a Captain on the Staff of the Army of the Rhine, and in this capacity made the campaigns of 1792.

Having retired during the reign of terror, he again entered the service in 1795, and was successively Aide-de-Camp to Marshal Lannes and to Marshal Mortier, at the battles of Ulm, Austerlitz, Saalfeld, Jena, Pultusk, Ostrolenka, Friedland, Saragossa, and Ocaná. During this period he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour, for his courageous conduct in swimming across a river with his despatches and his sword between his teeth, under the fire of the Spanish lines, which had already brought down two of his comrades charged with a like mission. He was also present at the engagements of Sierra Morena, Campo Mayor, and Badajoz; at the siege of the last place he was severely wounded by the bursting of a howitzer. He was the bearer from Marshal Lannes of the

account to the Emperor of the fall of the fortress of Spandau, to which he had valiantly contributed.

After serving in the Russian campaign, he distinguished himself at the siege of Dantzic, where the efforts of 100,000 Russians and Prussians were resisted by 40,000 French. Reduced to 8000 by the horrors of that memorable siege, the remains of the garrison obtained a capitulation, which granted them their return to France, with all the honours of war. This capitulation was violated, and the heroic defenders of Dantzic were sent prisoners to Siberia. On the 2nd of January, 1814, after an exile of eight months, and enduring the greatest hardships, they were exchanged. M. Mahon returned to France in 1815, where he finished his career at the family estate of La Grilloniere, at the age of seventy-four.

## IRELAND.

## THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

There was a large attendance at the Repeal Association on Monday, and Mr. O'Connell's speech excited considerable attention. Mr. O'Connell commenced by saying, that he deeply regretted to be obliged to announce that the state of the country was tenfold worse than it was that day week. (Hear, hear.) The frost had set in, and cold and hunger were doing their work; in fact, starvation was stalking through the land. In Connaught there were no less than forty-seven deaths from starvation within the week; not merely reports of deaths, but forty-seven cases in which coroners' juries returned verdicts of death from starvation. (Hear, hear.) This was a horrible state of things, and he hoped that they would soon be put an end to. The landlords had come forward to give relief—at least to some extent; but the merchant classes, he regretted to say, were holding back. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. O'Connell) had seen no meeting of these men; however, he soon hoped to hear of one; and in the name of the forty-seven starved and murdered victims, he would implore of them, and the men of all classes, to come forward and render every assistance in their power to relieve the distress. Mr. O'Connell proceeded to refer to the disputes with the "Young Ireland" party, and said he had come there to effect a reconciliation, if possible, and if he could not do so he would, at least, show the world who it was that receded from the proposition. (Hear, hear.) There was a great secret in political life, and that was to be honest and in the right; and he (Mr. O'Connell) was in the right, and, therefore, could afford to make an offer of conciliation. (Hear, hear.) He had been abused for doing so, and he was told that the Young Irelanders had a triumph. Now, on the contrary, he considered that it was he who had had a triumph; for the real question was, who would first come forward and act most kindly towards old Ireland? (Hear, hear.) He had made an offer of a conference to consider a legal question, but he had conceded nothing; all he wanted was to see if he could concede anything—for principle he would never concede (hear); and why, he would ask, had he gone so far? Because, as he said before, men in the right could afford to take such a step, while those in the wrong could not do so; he was in the right, and he was ready to concede a matter of form, if necessary, by enlarging or limiting the basis on which the Association was founded. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. O'Connell) was ready to do this; but he was not prepared to leave the cause of Ireland in the hands of men in whose discretion he had no confidence, and whose power to manage such a movement he totally denied. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) What was the Young Ireland party after all, with the exception of Mr. William Smith O'Brien? They were the scribblers for a newspaper; in fact, the split with the Association was between it and the compositors' room of a newspaper. (Hear, hear.) The Repeal Association had set at defiance the Crown Lawyers, a partial Judge, and a packed Jury; and was it to be balked at by the yelpings from a compositors' room? (Cheers.) No; certainly not. His plan was simple. He had proposed a conference, not an arbitration—a discussion, and not a dissension. He proposed that the law of the case should be ascertained; and how was he met? Was it by a generous acceptance of his terms? He regretted to say he was not met as he ought. (Hear, hear.) He had proposed that himself, Mr. William Smith O'Brien, and four others (three of whom did not agree with him), should meet and settle the law of the case; but his proposition was not accepted; on the contrary, they had passed resolutions quite foreign to the subject. (Hear, hear.) The learned gentleman then read a letter which he had received from the Rev. Dr. Miley, whom he had sent down to Limerick to Mr. O'Brien, to endeavour to induce him to join in the proposed conference. [The letter stated that the Rev. negotiator had totally failed in his attempts to induce Mr. O'Brien to accede to the proposition of a conference, except upon such terms as he (Mr. O'Brien) would prescribe, and which were in consonance with the views of the *Nation*.] Now, he (Mr. O'Connell) had done all in his power to effect a reconciliation; and it was not his fault if it were not effected. (Hear, hear.) He had gone as far as he could, and had received letters of congratulation from all parts of the country for the sacrifices he had made; but the division was not healed. Still, however, he did not despair of again seeing the Repeal body united ("hear," and cheers); and, if all the seceders did not come forward, he hoped that at least some of them would repent their errors, and rejoin him in his struggles for Ireland. (Cheers.)

Alderman O'Brien, M.P., having handed in some money from Cashel, and stated that the Repealers there were all Old Irelanders,

Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, M.P., addressed the meeting, and said he was happy to be able to state that he had effected a reconciliation between Mr. Meagher and Mr. Clements, and yet hoped to see his friend Mr. W. S. O'Brien again in that Hall struggling for his country, for he could not forget what he had done for Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

The rent for the week amounted to £101.

THE WEATHER IN DUBLIN.—The frost has become so intense that the Liffey is frozen, even where the tide runs. This has not occurred for several years. The canals are also frozen. The weather is extremely severe, and must greatly aggravate the sufferings of the poor.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM STARVATION.—A Dublin paper states that from some of the remote districts the most horrifying details have been received of the sufferings of the poorer classes; and also various particulars of deaths from starvation. On the 6th instant an inquest was held by A. Hosty, Esq., coroner, at Lisheenager, on view of the body of Michael Walsh. Mary Walsh having been sworn and examined, said—The deceased was my husband. We had neither potatoes nor corn for the last twelve weeks, nor did deceased get but six days' work during that time. There were no public works in the neighbourhood but one road, and he was unable to get employment. The only support ourselves and three children had were a few turnips, and, occasionally, a little meal we used to get from a neighbour. We lived upon one meal a-day, and often suffered from hunger for the last three weeks. Deceased took ill on the 1st instant, and died on the Thursday following. During that time myself and my children lived on a few boiled turnips, without meal or any other mixture, and we are all suffering from hunger.

THE LATE MURDER AT CROSSMAGLEN.—On Wednesday (last week) the inquest on the body of George McClean, who was murdered when returning from the fair of Crossmaglen, terminated, when the Jury returned the following verdict:—"That George McClean was murdered on the night of the 4th inst., and that Hugh Quinn and James Shoulder were accessory to his death." Quinn and Shoulder have been committed to Armagh gaol. The murder, it appears, was committed through private revenge, and had nothing whatever to do with religious or political feeling.

THE LATE MURDER IN ARMAH.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with the murder of George McClean, of which we gave an account last week, is terminated. The Jury found a verdict inculpating Hugh Quinn and Jas. Shoulder, who are lodged in Armagh gaol, for trial at the next assizes. It cannot be clearly ascertained for what cause McClean was murdered. He was a respectable farmer, and highly spoken of by all parties. Quinn was tried for the murder of Bryan McCreesh, in 1833. The *Newry Telegraph*, in speaking of this murder, says:—"The permanent settlement of a magistrate in this district is imperatively requisite. This is no idle assertion, but a truth attested by melancholy facts. Within the last eight years, no fewer than six murders have been perpetrated, at different periods, in the immediate vicinity of either Crossmaglen or Newtownhamilton. And now, in December of this present year, George McClean has been murdered in Crossmaglen."

ANOTHER MURDER.—On Sunday night, the gamekeeper of Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., on going his rounds in the demesne of Ballygawley House, county Tyrone, saw a man armed, who on being challenged by the keeper, and being closed on by him, discharged the contents of his gun with fatal precision into the body of the keeper, who died on the spot.

## THE RETURN OF THE 31st REGIMENT FROM INDIA.

## LANDING AT GRAVESEND.

At last they tread their native shore;  
True warriors—humane as brave—  
Who firmly stood when false Lahore  
Held wild'd for them a ruthless grave.  
Proudly their tattered banners wave—  
Rent into rags by shot and shell;  
Proud is the bayonet and the glaive  
Which could defend their flags so well.  
High flamed their flags at Aliwal,  
Where gallant Smith hath crown'd his fame;  
Ferozeshah—Sobraon—all  
The fields that honour England's name.  
And now the Thirty First have come  
A remnant of their former force:  
Alas! how oft the muffled drum  
Hath roll'd for a brave comrade's corse.  
For, 'twas not Punjab's lawless hordes  
That thinn'd so much the Regiment's ranks;  
Scant was their number at the fords  
Of Sutlej, and its gory banks;  
'Twas hunger—hardship—burning thirst—  
That struck down many a valiant heart;  
Yet still the veteran Thirty First  
Most gloriously achieved its part.  
Then honour'd be the Soldier true  
Whose breast hath ramparted our Land;  
And honour to the Jacket Blue,  
Who joins the Soldier heart and hand.  
May both receive their doubtless due—  
Success—encouragement—respect;  
Then England never need rue  
Paris, Vienna, or Utrecht.

On the 4th instant, the head-quarters of this distinguished regiment arrived at Gravesend, by the ship *Madagascar*, from Calcutta, which place they embarked from on the third of August last. They lost by deaths four men and one officer, Lieutenant Richard Sparrow. They brought home with them five captured colours—three of which they took from the enemy at the short but brilliant campaign against the Sikhs. The head-quarters is under the command of Brevet Major David F. Longworth. Its strength consists of 19 sergeants, 7 drummers, 15 corporals, and 174 privates, with 21 women, and 30 children. This regiment left England in the year 1825, in the *Kent* East Indiaman, which was sunk in the Bay of Biscay. Lieutenant-Colonel James Spence, who is at Chatham, having

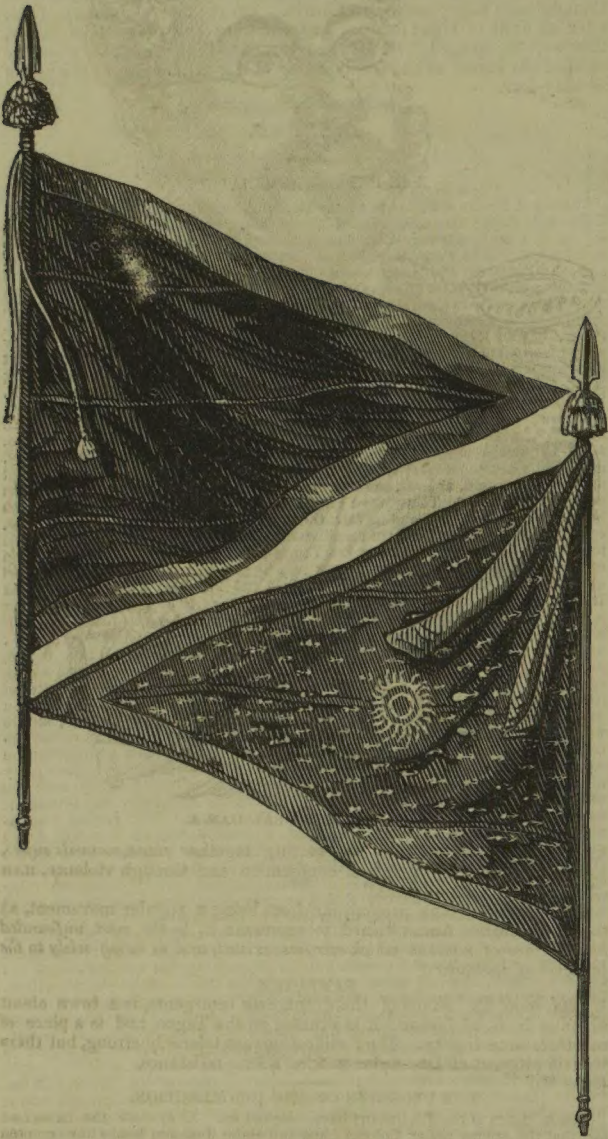
\* The places for the Treaties, by a common figure.



arrived by the Overland Mail, was with the regiment at the time as Lieutenant. The *dépôt* at Chatham, for making up the strength of the regiment, contains nearly 500 men.

On the evening of the 6th, the head-quarters marched into Chatham garrison, from Gravesend, by the Rochester and Gravesend Railway, where they were met by the very superior band of the Royal Marines. On their arrival at the Rochester terminus, the band struck up "God save the Queen," and these heroes

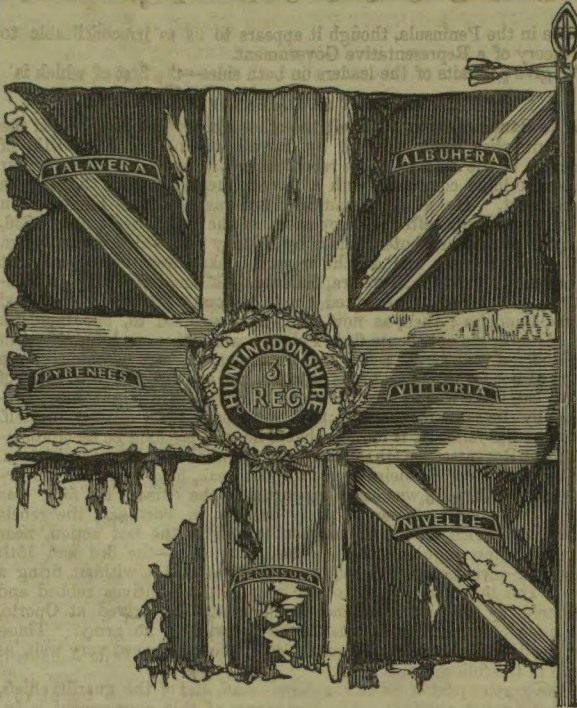
#### INDIAN COLOURS TAKEN AT ALCANY.



#### INDIAN COLOURS TAKEN AT ALIWA.

of the Sutlej were greeted by hundreds of people with loud and repeated huzzas. The soldiers, in return for this spirited welcome, waved the five colours captured from the enemy—one from Ferozeshah, two at Aliwal, and two taken at Sobraon. These banners bear testimony of the severe engagements. The Queen's colours and the regimental colours of the regiment are complete fragments. The head-quarters were also accompanied by the *dépôt* band, which played, at intervals, in passing with the regiment through the streets of Rochester and Chatham, and were greeted along the whole line by thousands of people who assembled to witness their return.

Out of 215 men, there are but 80 unwounded. Lieutenant-Colonel James Spence and Quarter-Master Bannison are the only two officers now with the regiment that went out with it in the *Kent East Indiaman*, when it took fire and sunk in the Bay of Biscay. The following officers have come home with the head-quarters:—Major James Staunton, Major D. F. G. Longwood, Lieutenant G. Elmslie, Lieutenant H. P. Hutton, Lieutenant R. Mackenzie, Lieutenant T. Scarman, Quarter-Master S. Bannison, Assistant-Surgeon H. C. Foss, and Adjutant A. S.



#### COLOURS (31ST REGIMENT).

Bolton. Lieutenant-Colonel James Spence headed the troops. The officers of this regiment having been on the most friendly terms with the Royal Marine Corps, and being members of the mess of the Royal Marines, they dined at the Royal Marines' mess-room with the officers, who invited them, on their arrival at the garrison, to a superb repast.

Annexed is a synopsis of the recent services of the 31st in India:—On the 12th of December, 1845, the regiment marched from Umballa for the frontier, then consisting of 31 officers and 844 non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file. The following officers were killed, or died of their wounds:—Colonel Bolton, C.B., Aide-de-camp to the Queen; Major Baldwin; Captain Willis;

#### INDIAN COLOURS TAKEN AT ZULBAN.



#### INDIAN COLOURS TAKEN AT FEROZESHAH.

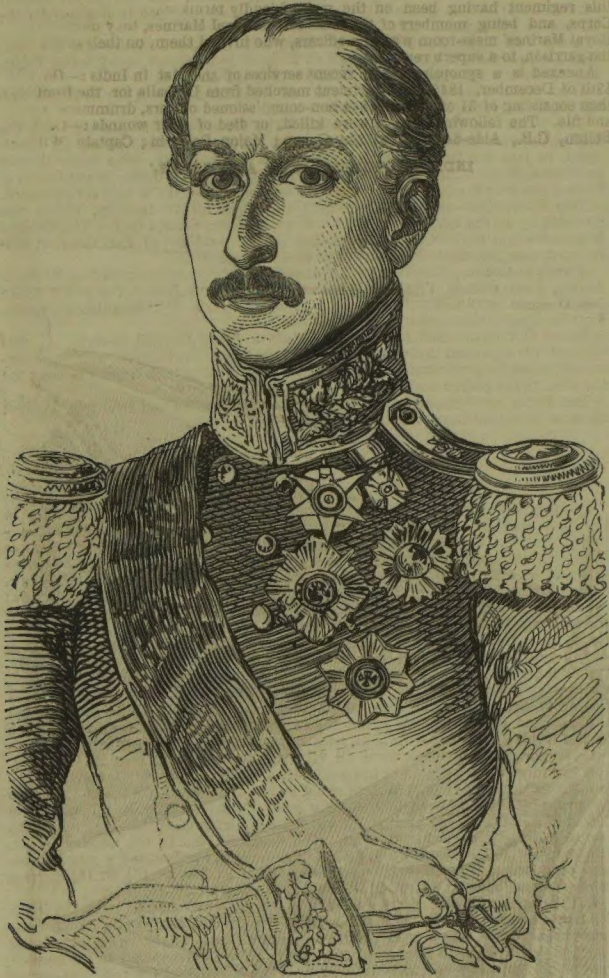
Lieutenants Pollard, Hart, Bernard, Branchly, Tritton; Ensign Jones; Assistant-Surgeon Gahan, 9th Foot, doing duty with 31st; total, 10. Officers wounded:—Lieutenant-Colonel Byrne; Captains Bulkeley, Young, Garroch, Lugard; Lieutenants Plasket, Law, Atty, Elmslie, Gabbett, Timbrell, Pilkington; Ensigns Paul, Hutton; Lieutenant and Adjutant Bolton; total, 15. Officers that were in all the actions and escaped:—Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, Captain Longworth; Lieutenants Robertson, Noel; Quarter-Master Bannison, Captain White also (but was not at Aliwal and Sobraon); total, 6. Lieutenant-Colonel Spence commanded a brigade under Sir Harry Smith, on the 10th of February, at Sobraon; and Captain Longworth commanded the regiment at Sobraon, and had the command of it from the 4th of February to the 12th. Deducting baggage and camp guards, about 733 came into action, and the casualties amounted to 531.



LANDING OF THE 31ST REGIMENT, ORDNANCE WHARF, GRAVESEND.



## THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.



VISCOUNT SA DA BANDEIRA.

Portuguese politics are a hopeless, almost helpless, mass of confusion; for the last fifteen years there has been no settled Government; the only fixed point in the ever-changing scene has been the Throne; and even that has gained and lost power, as Charters have been broken, changed, renewed, and again violated—Ministries made and dissolved—Insurrections excited and suppressed.

Spain and Portugal have not been fortunate with their Constitutions; they have possessed all the conditions of a Free Government, as far as Charters could give them, in some respects even more liberally framed than our own. But when they are tried by action they fail; something is always wanting to give them efficacy. Outwardly the vessel of State seems gallantly rigged, and spreading a goodly amount of canvass; but the lightest gale shows the want of ballast within; the whole fabric goes over, and is suddenly seen floating keel upwards; magazine, armament, stores, and pay-chest, all reversed. And to the surprise of everybody, it seems to swim as well the wrong way as the right; nay, it is difficult to say which is the right one. Matters are always in such utter confusion that it is impossible for any change to make them worse; and to States, as to individuals, this is sometimes a kind of negative consolation.

We have been looking back at the political history of Portugal since 1836, and we find but a series of changes and convulsions, that must have ruined the country altogether, if the form of a Nation's Government were so essential to its existence as writers suppose it to be. The Ministries and rulers of Portugal are always changing; the people grow their vines under all, and pay their taxes to whoever may be uppermost, with little alteration, either for the worse or the better. Through all the political struggles of the period we refer to, we meet continually with the same names; above the troubled waters stand always the same fishers, raised or concealed only by a grade or two of rank or a title. At present, men who have been members of the same Cabinet are fighting against each other in the field—for an appeal to arms is very

possible in the Peninsula, though it appears to us so irreconcilable to the theory of a Representative Government.

We give portraits of the leaders on both sides—the first of which is

## VISCOUNT SA DA BANDEIRA.

Sa da Bandeira, who, with all the other Nobles who have joined the Insurgents, has been deprived by Royal ordinance of his title of Viscount, is the leader of the rebellious troops, or rather the irregular forces who have combined with a few regiments to coerce the Queen's Government. He is a veteran in Portuguese politics, having been Minister of Finance after the movement of the 9th of September, 1836, when the popular discontent, aided by a lucky fire, which burned down the Lisbon Treasury, and all the account books, upset the Government of that day. Palmella, Terceira, Saldanha—all mixed up in the present struggle—then represented the Aristocratic party; they joined against Bandeira; then, as now, arms were resorted to, but Bandeira held his own, his opponents fled, Palmella and others seeking refuge in England. As the terms rebel and insurgent, in such a country, are bestowed not for the mere resort to arms, but according to the result of the appeal, there was at least a chance that Bandeira might have succeeded by the same means now that were once tried against himself. But as he has failed, it is most probable he will ere long be seen promenading in Regent-street, that Alsatia of fugitive European politicians. The movements of Bandeira, since the outbreak, have been but imperfectly described. He was badly supported in the outset; his force was irregular; he had no money (nobody has any in Portugal; the rebels are about as rich as the Government); and in the last action, near Chaves, the few regular troops he had with him—the 3rd and 15th Regiments—went over to Casal, the Queen's General, without firing a shot. The insurgents were totally routed, the fugitives robbed and plundered by the guerillas, and Bandeira himself arrived at Oporto, with a few officers, in an open boat—a chief without an army. Those who stood their ground, however, in this affair, behaved very well, as shown in the following account:—

"The greater part of Sa da Bandeira's staff, and of the guerilla chiefs, were left dead on the field. The importance of this engagement is increased by the fact of its having been a regular pitched battle, in which Sa da Bandeira chose his own ground. The desertion of his troops, of course, beat him; but there is no doubt that these men had been coerced: whatever may be said about duty, however, the stain of treason is theirs. The slaughter was the result of the courageous stand made by the insurgents after being deserted by full 1000 of their men! They fought and died on the ground of which they would not yield an inch. Sa da Bandeira, a General of undoubted bravery and skill, did not retreat until his little army was utterly routed, and then fled towards Oporto."

It is said that 300 men fell in this engagement.

## DUQUE DE SALDANHA.

Saldanha, Palmella, and Terceira are the three chief leaders of the Court or aristocratic party in Portugal. They have been in and out oftener than we can here specify: from 1836 to the present time, they have been prominent public men. They were all members of the Cabral Ministry: the Duke de Palmella, President of the Chamber of Peers; the Duke of Terceira, President of the Council; and the Duke de Saldanha, a Member of the Council of War; he is also a Marshal. The Cabrals imposed some taxes which roused the peasantry to violence; their Ministry was dismissed, and Bandeira and Das Antas formed another. But the Court party, Saldanha, and his colleagues upset it, in concert with the Queen, by a *coup d'état*; that is, they persuaded the Queen to dismiss it abruptly; upon which, Bandeira and Das Antas raised a rebellion, which has ended as we have seen. If the reader will imagine to himself Sir Robert Peel ousted by a majority against him, and Mr. Roebuck and the Radicals coming in his successors, and farther suppose Sir Robert and the Duke persuading the Queen to dismiss the member for Bath and his colleagues, and still further picture those gentlemen, instead of submitting quietly, going down into the country, getting up an insurrection, the Duke of Wellington being sent, down with the household troops to quell it, he will have a rough idea of how party politics stand in Portugal as clearly as English illustrations can give it. Marshal Saldanha leads the Queen's troops; he had, at the date of the last accounts, invested Santarem, held by Das Antas and his force: the Marshal's despatch says that his troops occupied exactly the same position as the army he commanded in 1833 and 1834 against Don Miguel—a remarkable coincidence. Colonel Wylde, Prince Albert's Equerry, is at the Marshal's head-quarters. Privation had begun to be felt in the town, and the consternation was increasing daily. Saldanha does not think his enemy very formidable. He says:—"All the districts through which I have passed give the clearest proofs of the falseness of the assertions of the rebel chiefs; everywhere the inhabitants present themselves in a body before me, giving the most evident demonstrations of rejoicing at seeing themselves rescued from the power which oppressed them. Everywhere I hear the same story of two or three anarchists in each



THE DUKE DE SAL DAN A.

district, having nothing to lose, getting together some *mauvais sujets*, and forcing, through threats of confiscation and through violence, men of all ages to take up arms."

And again:—"The present, far from being a popular movement, as the ex-Conde das Antas wished to represent it, is the most unfounded and unheard-of rebellion which ever has existed, and is owing solely to the intrigues of its leaders."

## SANTAREM.

Santarem, the refuge of the Portuguese insurgents, is a town about 47 miles N. E. of Lisbon; it is situated on the Tagus, and is a place of considerable antiquity. The fortifications are tolerably strong, but there is little prospect of Das Antas making a long resistance.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

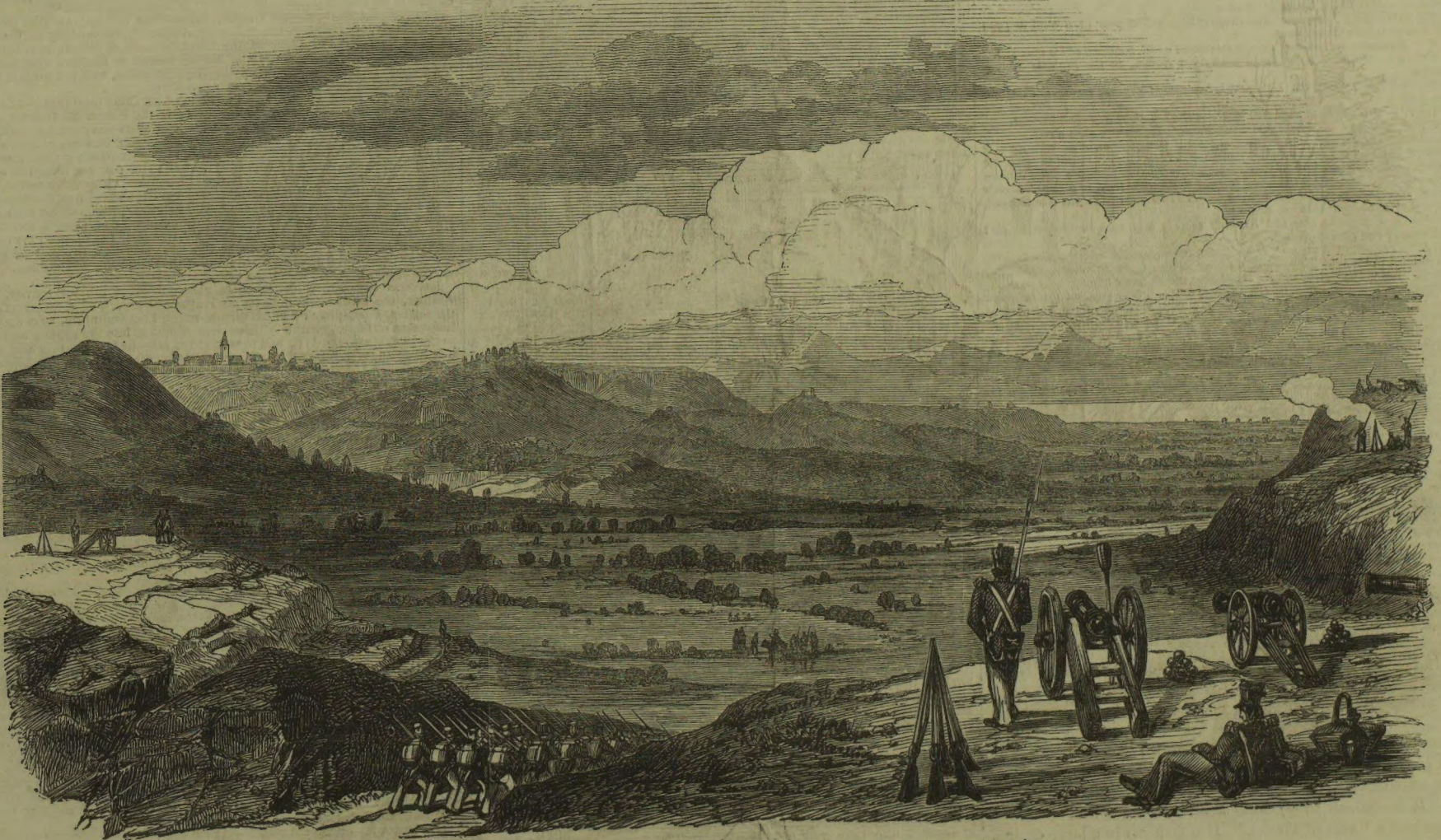
Lisbon letters of the 5th instant have reached us. They state the important fact that the troops under Colonel Lapa and Major Joaquim Bento have entered Coimbra. It has not been as yet officially published, but no doubt exists of the fact. The force under Colonel Lapa amounts, it is said, to something over 1200 men.

The intelligence from Oporto represents the popular cause there to be under more gloomy auspices than it has heretofore been since the movement commenced. Sa da Bandeira, however, was busily occupied in endeavouring to recruit his forces, so as to enable him to make head against Casal, should that general make his appearance before the city.

In the Northern provinces a rising of a more than usually formidable character has taken place in the name of Don Miguel. Macdonald is in the Minho, at the head of 600 guerillas, and 3000 armed peasants (guerillas). A Spanish general named Garcez, is at the head of 400 guerillas, and a contingent of peasants; and a German officer has also under his command about 300. All these have raised the Miguelite standard. Macdonald was at Braga, and it was understood he was about to go to Viana, probably to meet some supplies of arms, ammunition, &c., which may have been sent by sea to that port.

There is no intelligence from Santarem of more recent date than the 28th ult. The force that Das Antas had detached to Coimbra, consisting of 600 regulars and 150 students, was said to have been interrupted on its march by the refusal of the regulars to proceed to Coimbra, or to return to Santarem.

The rain, at Lisbon, had set in torrents, and the weather, for some days, was



THE VALLEY AND HEIGHTS OF SANTAREM.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)



so bad, that there was every probability that the operations before Santarem must be suspended. Desertions were still taking place amongst the troops within Santarem to Saldanha's side. It was thought probable that Bomfim had moved from the Alentejo into Santarem with his regulars, consisting of 2000 men, which would give great strength to Das Antas. Galamba, with 300 men, had certainly entered.

The Miguelite insurrection in the north, though calculated to excite uneasiness in the minds of the Queen's Government, is not connected with the popular movement directed by Das Antas and his colleagues. The forces under Macdonald were extremely well received at Braga and Guimarães, and it is universally admitted that they are well conducted, paying for all they require in the way of provisions, &c.: they are well supplied with funds. The principal part of them are armed with fusils, of which 8000 stand were issued at Oporto during the first ebullition. Casal was at Amarante, it was supposed on his road to invest Oporto. But it was asserted by well informed persons, that he would pass Oporto, and move either on Coimbra or to join Saldanha. Oporto was prepared for defence. Bomfim was in Santarem with Celestino's division. The *Mindello* was sent by the Junta of Oporto to bring money and men from St. Michael's. A great quantity of goods had been dispatched at the Oporto Custom-house.

The preamble to the decrees for the formation of the new Bank of Portugal, the creation of a sinking fund, and the regulation of the currency, contain frank admissions of the very embarrassed state of the Government.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK—SECOND EDITION OF 40,000.

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The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LOUDON; and the interesting series of illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LOUDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LOUDON.

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Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 20.—Fourth Sunday in Advent.  
MONDAY, 21.—St. Thomas—Shortest Day.  
TUESDAY, 22.—Holcroft born, 1744.  
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Abdication of James II., 1688.  
THURSDAY, 24.—Christmas Eve—Length of Day, 7h. 46m.  
FRIDAY, 25.—Christmas Day.  
SATURDAY, 26.—St. Stephen—Saturn sets at 8h. 31m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending December 26.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	3 43 4 6 4 27 4 81 5 12 5 37 6 2 6 27 6 53 7 22 7 51 8 23				

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," Llanelli.—A copy of the "Penny Cyclopaedia" may be purchased for about Six Guineas. Inquire of any Bookseller for Professor Saunderson's "Tangible Arithmetic." Apparatus (Latin) is both singular and plural.  
"Adeleide."—The price of Keats's "Poems" is 2s. 6d. (Mozon.)  
"S. H. R. P." Waltham, will, perhaps, forward the Sketch.  
"G. M. C." Stonehouse.—Yes.  
"E." Harnwell.—We regret that we have not room for the List of Prizes.  
"J. B."—Inquire of any Law Bookseller.  
"A Well-Wisher to the Press" is thanked for his hints, though he unwittingly suggests one of the scenes for illustration which he censures elsewhere.  
"A Widow," Carlisle.—We cannot advise.  
"Bowman," should send his Puzzle to some Magazine.  
"A Young Sportsman."—Snipes are Game, by the statute.  
"Z. S." Walsam, is somewhat impatient.  
"P. Q. R."—The Astronomer Royal stated, in his communication to the Royal Astronomical Society on the 13th of November, that, "on one of the last days of October, 1845, Mr. Adams called at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and left the elements of the New Planet." On the 10th of November, 1845—a few days afterwards only, and not eight months—M. Le Verrier published his first memoir.  
"P. Q. R." is recommended to see the Astronomer Royal's account.  
"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The liveries should be red and white. Our Correspondent must bear in mind that the heraldic rule does not require that the exact colour or metal should be adhered to; but that any shade will do. Thus: when the colour in the arms is red, reddish-brown or maroon will be sufficiently near. Where the shield is divided per pale, the colour on the dexter side is the leading one. Certain it is, that almost all the regulations of heraldry, once so much valued by our ancestors, are now-a-days sadly neglected; nevertheless, there are many who still adhere to this last relic of chivalry, and love to accord with its laws.

"Xenophon."—We believe the correct pronunciation of the Poet's name to have been Cowper. Cooper may be a fashionable mode, but it arises in affection.  
"Dora."—The family of Carlo Buonaparte consisted of thirteen children: of these, five died in infancy; the others were Joseph, Napoleon (the Emperor), Lucien, Louis, Jerome, Eliza, Pauline, and Caroline, of whom the only survivor is, we believe, the youngest son, Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia. There are full details of the Buonaparte family in Mr. Burke's *Patrician*.  
"R. G. L."—The moon moves round the Earth in 29½ days, and her varying appearance, as seen from the Earth, is caused by her different positions with respect to the sun and the Earth. We recommend "R. G. L." to see the "Illustrated London Almanack" of this year, at pages 25, 29, and 33, for full particulars relative to the different appearances and phases of the moon.  
"D. M."—We have not room to engrave the Christmas or Gipsy Cake, made at Manchester, weighing 15 cwt., and containing 15 gold wedding rings!  
"H. H." Walsall, is thanked: the illustration will appear shortly.  
"Laura."—Truth Without Prejudice, published anonymously, is by a lady of high family, in Sussex.

"Ulverston."—The Royal Livery is crimson.  
"An Old Subscriber," Islington.—The illustrations will appear in a week or two: they have only been named once.  
"H. W." Newcastle, is thanked; though we cannot avail ourselves of his aid.  
"D. W."—The Wenham Lake lies 18 miles from Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

"Tudor."—We have seen the Lithograph, but cannot engrave it: it is, as yet, a mere project.  
"St. Legir."—The Sketch at page 205 of the present Volume is a good likeness.  
"G. E. F." Liverpool.—Address Mr. Nutt, Foreign Bookseller, Fleet-street.  
"Nonvidens."—Knowledge, whether derived from a Collegiate or other education, is always a powerful aid to a Member of the Bar. If the student intend to follow the practice of the Common Law, a year's service in a special pleader's office is absolutely essential; and, for a Chancery Barrister, the same term in a Conveyancer's chambers would be required. Many good authorities on the subject recommend, also, a year to be spent with an Attorney.

"A. H."—The East India Directors have not come to any such regulation as that mentioned by our Correspondent.  
"S. S. S."—The term "Milesian" is applied to those families which claim to have been planted in the sister kingdom at the time Milesius, the Spaniard, conquered Ireland. See "The Patrician" for the present month, page 336.  
"Question."—The simple assumption and usage of any name renders the adoption legal. The Sign Manual or Royal License is a mere customary form, satisfactory in giving publicity to the change, and showing that the alteration arises from no bad motive; but it is not absolutely necessary. The fees on a Sign Manual, not including a change of arms, amount to about £50: when heraldic ensigns are involved, the cost is considerably greater.

"T. G." is thanked for the additional details.  
"Houston," Washington.—The papers shall be forwarded on the receipt of a remittance.  
"A Constant Reader."—The two Misses Smith.  
"A. W."—We cannot spare time or room.  
"A Subscriber," Beverley, may, with propriety, prefix "Mr."  
"A Subscriber," Trinity College, Cambridge, is thanked.  
"Rara Avis," Manchester.—A pamphlet, of practical worth, on the Breeding and Rearing of the Canary Finch, is published by Limbird, 143, Strand.  
"C. E."—Next week.  
"J. C. K." near Ringwood, had better consult a Solicitor.

"An Old Lancashire Subscriber."—The letter receives no additional validity by being sealed in the way mentioned.  
"A Correspondent."—The Christian name of Cromwell's favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, was Elizabeth: Lord Fauconberg married Mrs. Claypole's sister, Mary, the third daughter of Oliver.

\* \* ERRATUM at page 384, in our last.—Messrs. Garrett, the makers of the Improved Drill, do not reside at Leicester, but at Leiston, near Saxmundham, Suffolk.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1846.

THERE is a practice prevailing extensively in English society to which some limit might be set with considerable advantage. It is the superabundant expression of praise for exceedingly slight services. It is difficult to say what a man could do that would not produce him a "vote of thanks." If a man sits in a large chair a whole evening, listening to a batch of pompous orators, he for that

fact receives a "vote of thanks" for his "able conduct," the only ability displayed being that of a good listener. Eating a dinner in public, and giving a string of toasts after it, meets the same reward. But as these are mere compliments, they may pass; though the exaggerated language they are paid in, out of all proportion to the merit and degree of the service, is an offence to truth, and a violation of sincerity. The principle is carried still further in other cases; so far, that it is growing into an abuse. Talents and honesty seem to be becoming very scarce, for they are excessively trumpeted. If a man happens to have had the management of a public fund, as a treasurer of a society, or in any analogous position, and if he does not actually embezzle them and depart to America, he is sure of a piece of plate, inscribed with some fulsome flourish about his ability and integrity, and so forth. From the admiration expressed of non-defalcation, it looks as if dishonesty was rather to be expected in a post of trust than otherwise; and that a man deserved presents of plate, blazoned with his unheard of merit, for keeping himself out of the dock of the Old Bailey.

There is a good deal of loose thinking prevalent on this subject. It was but the other day, a claim to public respect was made on the part of a member of the Corporation of London, because he had, during his life, had the management of large sums of money, and the "breath of suspicion had never rested on his name." Here was a common duty praised as if it were an exalted virtue. Now, the refraining from doing an act that, if done, would bring down ruin on the doer, does not strike us as an extraordinary merit, for which thanks and praises should be given. We do not subscribe for premiums to men for not cutting their throats, or jumping into rivers, or committing bodily self-destruction; dishonesty (at least, that which comes within reach of the law) is a moral suicide. If we get into the habit of treating rectitude as the exception to, rather than the rule of, men's conduct, it will not be long before it becomes so in reality. We must not sing so loudly and invariably the praises of honesty among those who have little temptation to be otherwise; it ought to be exacted rigorously, and expected, as a duty, to be done unpraised; where it is a crime not to be so, the merit of not offending is scarcely superhuman.

We are indiscriminate in laudation in other ways; we praise everything—it is becoming a habit; everybody praises everybody else, and thus the "caw me, caw thee" goes round the whole circle of society. If one chairman or treasurer receives a piece of plate, it becomes a kind of slight not to pay the same compliment to his successor; thus, parties and cliques are formed, and the matter becomes a question of cabal and intrigue—not of merit. The "getting up" of some of these tributes would furnish very edifying disclosures. Cases have been known in which they have been concocted to cover a retreat, and give a little *éclat* to the close of a term of office, during which the virtues displayed required a strong magnifying power to perceive. The effect of this indiscriminate bestowal of thanks and praise is to destroy its value; nay, it is ceasing even to have any meaning whatever. In a case that has recently occurred, a gentleman got a vote of thanks from the managers of a Society who were, at the moment they passed it, highly displeased with his conduct! Could anything be more hollow and insincere? Yet it is the natural effect of the system. An Honorary Secretary of a Charitable Society, like many other Honorary Secretaries, had less time for the duties of the office than his own affairs; so, with the best intentions in the world, the business got into confusion, the managers discontented; then they met, examined, voted formal thanks to the Secretary for his "zeal and activity in the cause"—and got rid of him! This is a specimen of the social hypocrisies among which we live. Men get so accustomed to hide their real opinions that they see nothing wrong in what really is double dealing. But "votes of thanks" cannot sink much lower if they become sentences of suspension or deprivation. "Praise undeserved," it is said, "is censure in disguise;" when the "praise" cuts short the connection, it is "censure in disguise" with a vengeance.

Cassio, I love thee well;  
But never more be officer of mine.

This, however, only expresses a personal regard for the offender; *Othello* did not "thank" Cassio for causing the riot for which he disbanded him. It is difficult to say what amount of mismanagement in an official post would disentitle a man to the inevitable "vote of thanks" that now descends on those who deserve it, and those who do not, with perfect impartiality.

### THE WEATHER.

In our paper of December 5th, we noticed the frost which had then visited the metropolis, for the first time this winter, particularising the temperatures of each day, till Dec. 2nd. This cold weather continued until the following Saturday; on Sunday, Dec. 6th, it was less cold, and a period of comparative warmth set in, and continued till the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 10, when the frost set in again with increased severity, and thus it has continued till the present time. On December 10, at 5h. 30m. p.m., the direction of the wind suddenly changed, from S.W. to N. by W., and it blew strongly for two or three hours from this quarter; to the wind lulling, at 9h. p.m., snow began to fall. During the evening, the reading of the thermometer declined rapidly, and descended below 32 degrees before midnight, and to 25 degrees after midnight. On the 11th and 12th snow was falling frequently.

The following are readings of thermometers placed with their bulbs four feet above the ground, and protected from the effects of radiation. Continued from those in our paper of Dec. 5:—

In the Morning, at Half-past Seven.	The Highest in the Day.	In the Evening, at Half-past Seven.	The Lowest in the Day.
Dec. 3, 35 deg.	27 deg.	27 deg.	27 deg.
4, 26	38½	34	23
5, 31	39½	36½	29
6, 34	41	37½	31½
7, 36½	41	Not observed.	32
8, 36	42½		33
9, 40	42½	41½	38
10, 29	42	26½	39
11, 26½	31	25½	25
12, 30	31½	29	22
13, 27	30	30	25
14, 16	31	27½	15
15, 19	30	26½	18½
16, 29	34	26	23

It will be seen that on Dec. 14, the reading descended to a very low point, being 17 degrees below that of freezing water; and on the 15th and 16th it was also very low. The lowest readings, generally, will be found to differ but little from those taken in the morning, showing that the lowest readings generally have taken place at this time.

Between Nov. 28th and Dec. 5th, the average temperature was 31½ degrees, being about 12 degrees below that of the season.

Between Dec. 6th and 9th, the average was 40 degrees, being a very little below that of the season.

From Dec. 10th to the present time, the average temperature has been below 27 degrees, being full 13 degrees below that of the season.

The direction of the wind has been principally from the N. and N.N.W.

The readings of thermometers placed on, and near to vegetation, have been frequently below 10 degrees, within the last few days. In the *Times* of this morning (Thursday), is an extract from the *Manchester Guardian*, relative to the weather. Reference being made to the difference between the readings of two thermometers, placed at different distances from the earth, and attributing this difference either to the inaccuracy of one of the instruments, or to the difference existing between the temperatures of the air between the two places. I beg leave to say that both these suppositions are erroneous, for this reason:—The air in immediate contact with the ground, cooled by radiation, on clear and calm nights, is generally from 10 to 15 degrees below that at the distance of four feet from the ground, and the observed difference at Manchester is to be attributed to this cause. Those readings at Manchester are more valuable than those usually found in newspapers, from the circumstance of the position of the instruments being so accurately given.

Blackheath, Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1846.

J. G.

### COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family remained at Osborne House till yesterday, when they returned to Windsor for the Christmas holidays.

LORD AND LADY JOHN RUSSELL.—Lord and Lady John Russell and the Hon. Miss Lister arrived in Chesham-place on Wednesday forenoon from Chorley Wood. The family are expected to pass the holidays in the country.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.—The venerable Lord Willoughby de Broke continues, we regret to learn, in indifferent health.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND'S FAMILY.—The Duchess of Richmond, and the Ladies Caroline and Cecilia Gordon Lennox, have left Portland-place, for Goodwood, to join the Duke of Richmond, and a family party, who have already assembled there. The Duchess had been detained in town, owing to the illness of Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, who, we are happy to state, is now convalescent.

THE MINISTERS.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, which was attended by all the Ministers in town. It sat two hours and a half. The Cabinet Ministers again assembled in the evening at the residence of Earl Grey, in Belgrave-square, the noble Earl having given a Cabinet dinner.

WOBURN ABBEY.—The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have arrived at Woburn Abbey, from visiting Viscount Melbourne, at Brocket Hall. The noble Duke and Duchess are about to entertain a numerous party of distinguished friends. Various theatrical representations are spoken of.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Her Majesty is to hold a Privy Council to-day. At this Council it is supposed that the time for the meeting of Parliament will be determined on, and a proclamation will be issued, summoning both Houses to meet for the despatch of public business.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington will entertain a select circle at Strathfieldsaye, Hants, during the ensuing week.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

#### THE FROST.

The frost set in with considerable severity on Monday. Although the ice in the Parks was very thin a number of fool-hardy persons as usual insisted on venturing upon it. Several of them, consequently, got a ducking. In St. James's Park on Monday an accident took place, by which one life was lost, and the lives of three or four other persons considerably jeopardised. A merchant's clerk, named Thomas Thomas, of No. 5, Grove, Cleveland-street, was skating on that portion of the water opposite Buckingham Palace, when the ice gave way, and the man was in the act of sinking beneath the surface. Thomas Pavey, iceman No. 9, immediately went to his assistance, and having placed the break-ladder in such a position that he could have rescued the individual without much difficulty, two or three other persons, anxious to render assistance, got hold of the ladder, which overturned it, and the iceman, with Mr. Thomas, another person named George Pilley, and a young man named George Wright, were all forced through the hole, and were to be seen struggling in the water beneath the ice. After a deal of trouble, Pilley and Thomas, with iceman Pavey, were got out by Whinlith, iceman No. 22. They were all taken to the receiving tent in the Park. The two former were placed in hot beds, but upwards of ten minutes elapsed before the unfortunate George Wright could be got out; when that was at length accomplished, he appeared lifeless. He was, however, taken to the tent, and placed in a hot bath, and everything was done by Dr. McCann, the surgeon to the Humane Society, but without avail. The deceased was in the employ of Mr. Hollebone, wine merchant, No. 1, Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico, and was only nineteen years of age. Fahrenheit's thermometer fell as low as 16½, or 15½ degrees below freezing point at 8 a.m. on Monday, in the Blackfriars-road.

In the course of Tuesday, from 8000 to 10,000 persons ventured upon the ice in St. James's Park; on the Serpentine, Long Water, and the Round Pond, Kensington Gardens, 4000 or 5000 persons, chiefly skaters, might be seen pursuing their gambols; while in Regent's Park fully 500 more participated in the amusement. Fortunately no accident took place. The severity of the frost had begun to affect to some extent the navigation of the Thames. The Putney boats were in the course of Tuesday afternoon laid up, in consequence of their being unable to pass through Putney-bridge, and above that locality the river is full of ice.

The number of persons who went on the ice in St. James's Park on Wednesday was estimated at upwards of 10,000. Not a single accident occurred during the day. The Serpentine, in Hyde Park; the ornamental waters, in the Regent's Park; the Long Water and Round Pond, in Kensington Gardens, were crowded with skaters and sliders. The river on Wednesday, above bridge, presented a singular appearance, owing to the immense pieces of ice that were drifted up with the tide. On that day a lad named Scott, aged about twelve years, was sliding on some ice on the Grand Surrey Canal, Camberwell-road, when the ice cracked and broke, and he fell into the water. The accident was witnessed by several persons, whose efforts to save the poor boy were entirely without success. After sinking at the time of the breaking of the ice, the body was not seen. On Wednesday night, there was rather a heavy fall of snow, and on Thursday morning a thaw commenced, but thousands were skating in St. James's Park. The ice was in bad condition in many places, and the skating had no claim to the term scientific. On Thursday night, the weather was much colder. During yesterday, the frost continued.

#### THE SEIZURE OF CRACOW.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the National Association Hall, Holborn, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent seizure of Cracow, and the evident determination of the three Powers to annihilate the Polish nation.

Doctor Bowring, M.P., was in the chair. Letters of apology were read from Mr. Duncombe, M.P., from Lord Dudley Stuart, and from Mr. Douglas Jerrold. Dr. Bowring made an animated appeal in behalf of Poland, and concluded by assuring the Poles in this country that the hearts of the English people were with them, and that they were ready to assist in the resuscitation of Poland. (Cheers.)

Mr. Moore proposed the first resolution—"That, though they deplored the recent events in Poland, they felt rejoiced at the violation of the treaty of Vienna, which was repugnant to the liberties of Europe."

Mr. Savage seconded the resolution.

Some other speakers addressed the meeting, which was numerously attended; and resolutions expressive of sympathy with the Poles, and deprecating the violation of the independence of Cracow, were agreed to.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—It was generally expected that their Lordships would meet in their new house on the assembling of Parliament, but it is now ascertained that the decorations and embellishments, which are of the most magnificent description, cannot be completed in sufficient time. Consequently the Peers will for a short period continue to sit in the present house.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Tuesday, the spacious building, forming part of the British Museum, known as the "Townley Gallery," was sold by auction by the Messrs. Eversfield, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to be cleared away, for the purpose of having erected on its site a wing to connect the gallery, in which are deposited the Egyptian relics, with the western wing of the magnificent facade, which is nearly completed.

THE PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS AND THE POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.—At a numerous meeting of the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras, held on Tuesday, a mandate from the Poor-Law Commissioners was read, containing rules for the future management of the poor, and assuming absolute control over the parish. The rules and regulations of the Commissioners are divided into twelve sections—viz., admission of paupers, classification of paupers, discipline and diet of paupers, punishments for misbehaviour of paupers, visiting committee, repairs and alterations of the workhouse, officers of the workhouse, qualifications of officers, salaries of officers, continuance in office and suspension of officers and supply of vacancies, and duties of workhouse officers. The Commissioners order that the rules shall be in force after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of the mandate. The communication was received with great indignation, and they expressed a determination to resist the application of the rules. On the motion of Mr. Douglas, the matter was referred to the vestry.

REFUGES FOR THE HOMELESS.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the three establishments at Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street; Great Ogle-street, Foley-place; and Glasshouse-street, East Smithfield, were opened for the season on Monday night. There were admitted into the western asylum 22; to the central asylum, 111; and to that at the east end, 84; all of whom were in a most destitute condition. On Tuesday evening the doors of each establishment were opened at five o'clock, when the applicants were very numerous. The regulations are the same as in previous years, each applicant having the accommodation of a bed of hay in a wrapping of tarpauling, with a skin of leather in which to envelop themselves, and which is found the most conducive to health as well as to cleanliness. A portion of bread is given to each inmate night and morning, and those who remain in the institution on Sunday are supplied with an additional ration of bread and cheese.

MORTALITY IN LONDON.—The total number of deaths which occurred in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, was 1163, showing a further increase in the mortality as compared with the previous week, and attributable, no doubt, to the extreme severity of the weather. The returns have during the whole autumn been considerably under the average; but since the winter may be said to have fairly commenced, namely, during the last two weeks, the number has exceeded the average. The return exceeds the weekly average of the last five years by 195. The number of deaths in London during the corresponding week of last year was 970.

MORE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.—It is stated by the *London Mercantile Journal*, that a fraud of a most extensive character has been committed in one of the largest warehouses belonging to the St. Katharine's Dock Company, by the connivance of the Customs' officer in charge of that warehouse. The amount of which the revenue has been defrauded in this single instance is said to be between £20,000 and £30,000. Sugar is the article by which this fraud has been effected, and the way it has been done is simply this:—Upon the presentation of warrants for the delivery of goods to the company's clerks, it is the practice to present the document to the locker on the premises, for him to certify that he has received the necessary order from the Custom-house that the duty has been paid, before the delivery is allowed to take place. In this instance the locker asserted that he was in receipt of the "order," when such was not the case, no duty having been paid. The Dock Company delivered the sugar; and we presume stands exonerated. It was a "split" among the actors which brought this affair to light, and it is to similar differences that the public are mainly indebted for all they know of the frauds upon the Customs, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for all he may have received, in the shape of verdicts, from fraudulent traders.

THE ELECTORS OF MABLETONE.—At the Mabletone Vestry, on Saturday, it was stated that there were in the parish 14,017 persons entitled to vote on the register, but only 773 were actually qualified, and out of that number 1020 persons were disqualified, by reason of non-payment of the window tax.



## POSTSCRIPT.

**WINDSOR, Friday Evening.**—From our own Correspondent.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Royal, Alice and Helena, arrived at the Castle this afternoon, from Osborne House, at a few minutes before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards. It is fully expected that their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians will arrive at the Castle in the course of the ensuing week, upon a visit to her Majesty.

**CABINET COUNCIL.**—Another Cabinet Council, which was attended by all the Ministers in town, was held at the Foreign Office yesterday.

**MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.**—The barque *Hope*, of Liverpool, 550 tons, Jones, master, from Camarines Bay for Liverpool, laden with guano, struck on a bank off Morris-castle, between Wexford and Wicklow, when the crew, 26 in number, left the barque and landed. They remained ashore two nights, but boarded her again on the 9th of December. Finding, however, that she was not seaworthy, they took to their boats; sixteen seamen in the long-boat, and the remainder, including the captain and officers, in the gig. The latter party was soon after seen alongside of a schooner; but the crew in the long-boat, not being so fortunate, continued drifting before a very strong northerly wind, with heavy snow squalls, without either provisions or water, until Sunday last, when the boat came ashore about four miles east of Newquay, on the north coast of Cornwall. It was then found that ten of her crew had died of cold and hunger.

**THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SWINDLING IN A CHURCH.**—At Westminster Police-office, on Thursday, Robert Warrington Crouther was re-examined on a charge of uttering fraudulent orders for the payment of money. It will be remembered that the circumstances attending the case upon which the prisoner was remanded were stated in a part of our impression last week, and were of a very extraordinary character. He presented himself at Trinity Church, Sloane-street, with two ladies and a marriage license, on the morning of Thursday week, and having been united to one of the ladies, paid the fees of the ceremony amounting to £1 14s., with an order for £5 upon Messrs. Dixon, of Chancery-lane, and received the change. It was ascertained, in the course of the same afternoon, that there was no account in that name in the establishment, and the prisoner was taken into custody a few hours afterwards. Another case was proved against the prisoner, in which he had given a forged cheque for £30 upon Messrs. Dixon. It is believed that the prisoner is insane. He stated, when asked for an explanation, that he had paid £400 into the bank of Messrs. Dixon in 1841. This was denied by the clerk. The prisoner was committed for trial.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Information of an authentic character leads to the belief that Russia has openly declared an intention to complete the incorporation of Cracow with the Russian Empire; the cession of that territory to Austria temporarily being the mere prelude to this still greater act of spoliation, which, we need hardly say, is likely to lead to the most important consequences.

## FRANCE.

Our latest accounts from Paris mention that a good deal of snow has fallen, and that there has not been such a severe season in that capital for some years. The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at the Tuileries on Tuesday evening, and were expected to remain in Paris about a week.

## SPAIN.

Our Paris correspondent writes us that a telegraphic dispatch had reached that city from Madrid of the 11th, announcing the progress of the elections as far as known; from which it appears that out of the six seats for the city, three of the number elected were opposition members, viz., Mendizabel, Salamanca, and San Miguel. Ten of the elections in the northern provinces gave seven in favour of Ministers, and three against them.

The Infante Don Henri, brother to the King, has been promoted to the rank of Admiral, by command of the Queen.

Mr. Cobden was publicly entertained at Malaga on the 2nd inst. General Prim arrived at Madrid on the morning of the 8th inst.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

## ANOTHER DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.

An inquest was held on Monday, at the Two Chairmen, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, before Mr. Bedford, on the body of Elizabeth Doddemede, aged seventy, who died from the want of sufficient food and clothing.

The room which the deceased and her husband had occupied was a front kitchen, at No. 15, Dacre-street. It was so low that a man with his hat on could not stand upright, and the approaches to which were so inconvenient that the Jury had much difficulty in viewing the body. It was also in a most pitiable condition; there was no furniture, nor were the commonest articles of domestic comfort to be seen. A heap of hay, straw, and rubbish, which had been used as a bed, lay in one corner of the room.

Samuel Barber, landlord of the White Swan, Little St. Andrew-street, Seven Dials, said the deceased was his sister, and was the wife of a jobbing carpenter. She was in a state of idiocy, brought on, he thought, by the destitute circumstances in which she was placed.

The Coroner: Was the deceased in want of the common necessities of life?—Witness: Yes; and has been for some time past. She and her husband have been in the receipt of relief from the parish of Marylebone, but it has now been stopped for some time. I am sure that they have been in a starving state, for they had no way of getting money. Her other brothers were unable to assist them, and no one would undertake to make them any provision after the parish allowance was stopped.

Mr. John Davies, surgeon, of Great George-street, said that he had made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, and found it very much attenuated. There was no organic disease to account for death. Some of the internal glands were indurated, a common thing where there had been a paucity of food.

Margaret Eleanor Richardson said she resided in the same house as the deceased, but had not seen her leave her room for the last two years. Dr. Wright attended her last year, and said that the only thing she wanted was food, not physic. They had no out-door relief from the parish.

James Doddemede, the husband of the deceased, was called into the room. He was evidently in the last stage of starvation, and, though not a lunatic, it was clear, from the incoherency of his replies, that his mind was weak. In answer to questions from the Coroner and Jury, he said that he had been in a very destitute state for the last seven years, and that a sum of 4s. 6d. per week, which he had been allowed from Marylebone, was stopped last April, because he would not go into the "house."

The Coroner: How did you live, then?—Witness: Oh, upon what I could scratch together. When I could get work, I earned sometimes 1s. 6d. sometimes 1s., and sometimes 9d. per day.

The Coroner: Did you apply for relief?—Witness: Not for the last year; but the gentlemen of Marylebone knew how badly I was off, for Mr. Langley came and saw me, and wanted me to go into the workhouse.

The Coroner: Why would you not let your wife go into the workhouse?—Witness: Why, she begged me never to let her go, and I promised, on the word of a man, that she should not.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Died from the want of the necessities of life."

## ANOTHER DEATH FROM WANT.

On Tuesday night Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at St. George's Workhouse, Southwark, respecting the death of John Tracy, aged sixty-four years, who it was alleged had died from starvation and exposure to the weather.

The first witness was Cornelius O'Brien, who said: I am a lodging-house-keeper, and reside at No. 5, Vine-yard, Harrow-street, Southwark Bridge-road. I let out beds to poor men and women, most of whom are persons who obtain a living by begging. On Thursday evening (last week) the deceased came to the door, and begged to be allowed to warm himself at the fire. I consented; and when he came in he seemed exceedingly cold, and was shivering. I asked him where he had come from, and he said that he had been in the Greenwich Union. He said that he had no money nor anything to eat, and evidently was suffering from want of food. I asked him why he did not make an application for assistance at the workhouse. He replied, "I have been there, but they pushed me away from the door." I then gave him a little gruel in a basin, but he was so weak that he dropped it on the hearth. I looked at him again, and said to my wife, "This man is dying." He was then placed in bed, and seemed to get better. I asked him his name, and he said that his name was John Tracy, of county Kil-dare. Whilst he was in bed he had a cup of cocoa and a piece of bread. He got up on Friday and went out, but returned, having made a second application to St. George's Workhouse. He again went to bed, and at three o'clock on Saturday morning I found he was getting worse. I therefore sent for a surgeon, but he died before assistance arrived.

Mr. W. Randall, surgeon, of Blackman-street, said that, from his experience in such cases, he thought death had been caused by want.

Mary Ann Julia O'Brien was next called, and corroborated the evidence of the first witness respecting the deceased being pushed away from the workhouse door. When he came back the second time, he said, "I am in want, and can eat a little food if I could get it." I then purchased him a turnip, and boiled it for him, which he ate. He had three-halfpence when he came back on Friday, which he had obtained by begging. The deceased came back and complained that, when he applied, they pushed him out, and he fell to the ground.

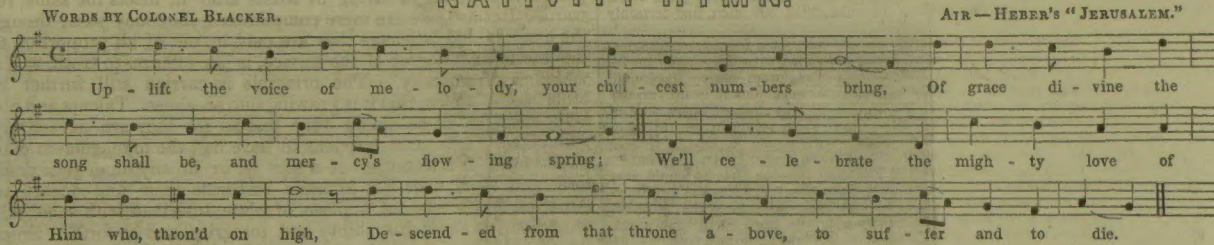
William Caslake and John Smead Lockhart, the two relieving officers, were next called, and, after seeing the body, they positively swore they had no recollection of the deceased having made an application. If he had, they certainly would have relieved him.

The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died a natural death, accelerated by want."

**SINGULAR DEATH.**—On Wednesday Mr. Mills held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital on the body of Owen Murray, an Irish labourer, formerly living at 11, Russell-place. It appeared that the deceased, while dining on Sunday week, swallowed a piece of bone of considerable size, and, suffering much from the accident, became a patient at Middlesex Hospital. The bone was found to be fixed in the larynx, and on Monday last the inflammation and oppression of breathing increased, and an operation was recommended, but this he refused to undergo, and died the same night. In consequence of injurious accusations made by some Irish friends of the deceased against the hospital, the Governors thought it advisable to prove to the Jury that the operation might be performed with perfect safety, and a patient was brought in who had met with a similar accident, and having submitted to the operation was now doing well, respiration being carried on through a silver tube inserted into the larynx through an incision. The Jury returned a verdict "that the deceased died from suffocation," caused as above described.

## NATIVITY HYMN.

AIR—HEBER'S "JERUSALEM."



UPLIFT the voice of melody, your choicest numbers bring,  
Of grace divine the song shall be, and mercy's flowing spring;  
We'll celebrate the mighty love of Him who, thron'd on high,  
Descended from that throne above, to suffer and to die.

Uplift the voice of melody, to hail the glorious morn  
That saw, in Beth'lem's manger lie, the wondrous Virgin-born;  
We'll follow in the shining train of that seraphic band  
Whose voices bore, in choral strain, the tidings through the land.

Uplift the voice of melody, "to us a Son is given;"  
Shout 'Peace, good will, and victory, the bonds of sin are riven;'—  
He comes, the Sun of Righteousness, with healing on his wings;  
He comes, a ransom'd world to bless, to reign the King of kings!

Uplift the voice of melody, Hosanna to the Lord!  
Let earth, let ocean, and let sky, take up the joyous word.  
Hail, Christians, hail the glorious day that gave the Saviour birth!  
To Him your grateful homage pay, Immanuel, God on earth!

## LITERATURE.

**LUCRETIA; OR, THE CHILDREN OF NIGHT.** By the Author of "Rienzi," &c. (Concluded from page 378.)

The point at which our notice ceased last week is a halt in the narrative, of which we must take advantage to bring our quotations to a close; and merely glance at the action of the story from this stage, whence it takes new ground.

After the death of Sir Miles, Lucretia, with her portion of £10,000, consoles herself with the loss of the Laughton estate in the hope of securing Mainwaring in marriage; but, the fierce nature of the Daughter of Night had merely captivated Mainwaring's understanding; his affections had been bestowed on her half-sister, Susan. An interview with Lucretia, after this has been revealed, is intensely written:—

"My uncle was right," she spoke, as she surveyed the lovers—her own sister and her own betrothed—"there is neither courage nor honour in the base-born! He, the schemer, too, is right. All hollow—all false! Rise, sir," she then added to Mainwaring, with her most imperious tone: "Do you not hear your Susan weep: do you fear in my presence to console her? Coward to her as forsworn to me. Go, sir, you are free!" "Hear me," faltered Mainwaring, attempting to seize her hand; "I do not ask you to forgive; but—" "Forgive, sir," interrupted Lucretia, rearing her head, and with a look of freezing and unspeakable majesty, "There is only one person here who needs a pardon; but her fault is inexcusable: it is the woman who stooped—beneath her!" With these words, hurled from her with a scorn which crushed, while it galled, she mechanically drew round her form her black mantle: her eye glanced on the deep mourning of the garment, and her memory recalled all that love had cost her; but she added no other reproach. Slowly she turned away: passing Susan, who lay senseless in Mrs. Fielden's arms, she paused and kissed her forehead. "When she recovers, Madam," she said to Mrs. Fielden, who was moved and astonished by this softness, "say that Lucretia Clavering uttered a vow, when she kissed the brow of William Mainwaring's future wife."

Susan and William are, in due time, united; and, after a vain effort to win the hand of Vernon (who weds an early love), whom she despises, Lucretia is married to her wily preceptor, Dalibard; and, just after the peace of Amiens, they remove to Paris. Here Dalibard finds employment under Buonaparte, as an agent of the palace police, and facilitates the betrayal and capture of Georges Cadoudal, the chief of the Chouan Conspiracy. Honours and rewards are his portion, but he is still steady: he removes a rich cousin, but is disappointed of his wealth: he then plots the removal of Lucretia, so that he may secure the half of her fortune, and wed his cousin's widow, whom he had wooed. These dark projects are shadowed forth by Gabriel Varney, who has a Satanic hatred for his father Dalibard: the boy and Lucretia are confirmed in their belief by finding a manuscript treatise on poisoning among Dalibard's papers. We had well nigh forgotten to mention a characteristic sketch of Gabriel's uncle, a *roué* painter, one of the most vivid chapters in the work.

A climax of unnatural horror now ensues: by the connivance of Gabriel and Lucretia, Dalibard is betrayed to one of his old accomplices in the spy system, and by him he is assassinated. After his death, Lucretia secures the poison treasuries, and a poisoned ring, with which to carry on her diabolical share in the plot. It would be scarcely possible to convey to the reader any proximate idea of the criminal eye of this portion of the narrative: it is sickly and stony morbid and melodramatic. "The First Part of the tragedy ends. Let fall the curtain. When next it rises, years will have passed away, graves uncounted will have wrought fresh hollows in our merry sepulchre—sweet earth! Take a sand from the shore, take a drop from the ocean, less than sand-grain, and drop in man's planet one Death and one Crime. On the map, trace all oceans, and search out every shore, more seas, more than lands, in God's balance shall weigh one Death and one Crime!"

The Second Part opens somewhat more healthily: the century has advanced some thirty years; "the rush of the deluge has ebbed back, the old landmarks have reappeared; the dynasties of Napoleon, willed into life, have crumbled to the dust; the plough has passed over Waterloo; autumn after autumn the harvests have glittered on that grave of an empire." Charles Vernon sleeps in the vault of the St. Johns, and Laughton descends to his son, now in his twenty-first year.

Susan and Mainwaring, too, have died, leaving a lovely daughter, Helen. Lucretia reappears, paralytic and crippled, but still busy in thoughts and deeds of darkness. The boy Gabriel has grown in sensuality as in stature; "that uncured dominion of the senses to which his boyhood had abandoned itself found a willing slave in the man." Two more characters are now introduced—a street crossing-sweeper, and one John Ardworth, a law-student and a newspaper writer. On the night of the Coronation of William the Fourth, (1831,) Helen and young St. John meet in the crowd in St. James's-street, and fall in love at first sight. Beck, the crossing-sweeper, is employed by St. John, and ultimately taken into his service; his probation introducing us to some repulsive scenes of Jack Sheppardism, or "felon literature." Ardworth, too, is much noticed by St. John; but he is a most unreal creation; his oddity resembles stark madness! The young owner of Laughton, by aid of Beck, traces Helen to the house of Lucretia, her aunt, in a dull corner of old Brompton. The wooing has little that is remarkable in it; and so, we pass it, merely noticing that during the interval, Percival St. John meets Gabriel, of whose pitchy nature, the ingenious youth is scarcely sensible. There are several scenes, too, at Madame Dalibard's, (Lucretia,) in which the reader sympathises with the too susceptible St. John.

As the tale nears the end, the plot thickens. Lucretia marries a dissenting tradesman at Liverpool, becomes disgusted with his hypocrisy and vulgarity, and poisons him off the scene. The offspring of this ill-assorted union, a boy, had been spirited out of the way by Ardworth, father to the young man just mentioned; he left the country soon afterwards, and had not since been heard of. To seek out this son's identity, Lucretia employs Gabriel, who commissions one Grabman, a thieves' attorney; though Lucretia herself fancies young Ardworth to be her long-lost child. Her next plot is to accomplish the vow she made when she kissed her sister Susan's forehead; and, to revenge herself upon the Vernons, she resolves to remove Helen and Percy by poison; so that Ardworth, her fancied son, and whom she could mould to her will, may succeed to the estate.

Meanwhile, Gabriel Varney, who attaches himself to Percy St. John, persuades him to invite Lucretia, with Helen and Varney, to Laughton; and here, under the old roof-tree, meet the serpent, her imp, and their victims, in the absence of Percy's mother, who alone is fully cognizant of Lucretia's early history. Poor Helen's health is not improved by the change: indeed, the wicked aunt is nightly sapping her system by poisonous potations. This process is, however, too slow for Varney: he presses her immediate death, as well to save himself from the consequences of forgery, as to satisfy Lucretia, who, at length, becomes the ministrant of death: though paralysed and crippled, in the dead of night, when, as she believes, every human eye that can watch her is sealed in sleep, she steals to Helen's chamber, and infuses the tasteless and colourless *Agua di Tufania* in the morning draught meant to bring strength and healing. At length, the vile consummation approaches: Helen bending over the haggard brow of Lucretia, said in her ear, in the voice of command, "Let me kiss you this night!" and her lips pressed that brow: the murderess shuddered, and closed her eyes; when she opened them, the angel visitor was gone. Night deepened and deepened into those hours from the first of which we number the morn, though night still is at her full. Moonbeam and starbeam came through the casements, "slyly and fairy-like, as on that night, when the murderer was young and crimeless—in deed, if not in thought—that night, when, in the book of leech-craft, she meted out the hours in which a human life might still interpose between her passion and its end."

The crisis is at hand. Varney and Lucretia meet in a tapestried chamber; the impetuous villain reproaches the wicked woman with cowardice; Lucretia then produces a casket of poisons, which Varney burns, except a solution which he secretes on his person, and a large opal ring, made on the principle of that secreted on Caesar Borgia. This poison-treasure Lucretia places on her finger, employed in case of detection. "It may be a refuge from the gibbet." Varney quits the room: at this moment, Lucretia looks up, and sees Beck, gliding from behind the tapestry, whence he had witnessed the fearful interview: "their eyes met—their faces fascinated as the bird's by the snake's; Beck struck her to the ground; but she clung to him; she placed her hand upon the wrist of his lifted arm, and he felt a sharp pain, as if the nails had fastened into the flesh; at length, he threw the fiend to the ground, opened the door, sprang forward, and escaped. No thought had he of tarrying in that House of Pelops, those human shambles, of denouncing Murder in its lair; to fly, to reach his master, warn, and shield him—that was the sole thought which crossed his confused, bewildered brain." Lucretia recovers, Varney re-enters, and she relates to him what has just passed, urging him to secrete Beck for a few hours, adding, as she points to the fatal ring, "I have done the rest." Beck, however, has started on horseback, and is followed by Varney; the groom meets on the road Captain Greville, a guardian friend of St. John's, accompanied by Walter Ardworth, to whom Bradwell, Lucretia's second husband, had entrusted the child; with them Beck returns to the Hall, and at the same moment, St. John arrives from London; whilst Varney has galloped on in the chances of safety or the gibbet.

The parties at the Hall are now confronted: Beck accuses Lucretia of the murder of her niece: she replies, but with scorn and defiance: at length she says to Ardworth:—

"Where is my son? You say he is within these walls; call him forth to protect his mother! Give me at least my son—my son!" Her last words were drowned by a fresh burst of fury from her denouncer. In all the coarsest invectives his education could supply—in all the hideous vulgarities of his untutored dialect—in that uncured licentiousness of tone, look, and manner, which passion, once aroused, gives to the dregs and scum of the populace—Beck poured forth his frightful charges—his frantic execration. In vain Captain Greville strove to check him. In vain Walter Ardworth sought to draw him from the room. But, while the poor wretch, maddening not more with the consciousness of crime, than with the excitement of the poison in his blood, thus raved and stormed, a terrible suspicion crossed Walter Ardworth's mechanically, as his grasp was on the accuser's arm, he bared the sleeve, and on the wrist were the dark blue letters, burned into the skin—witnessing his identity with the lost Vincent Bradwell. "Hold, hold!" he exclaimed then. "Hold, unhappy man! it is your mother you denounce." Lucretia sprang up erect—her eyes seemed starting from her head; she caught at the arm pointed towards her in wrath and menace—and there, amidst those letters that proclaimed her son, was the small puncture surmounted by a livid circle, that announced her victim. In the same instant she discovered her child in the man who was doomng her to the scaffold, and knew herself his murderess. "He falls, and dies horribly; and, in a wild laugh, fled for ever, till the Judgment-day, from the blackened ruins of her lost soul, the reason of the murderess-mother!" The laugh is heard by Helen, who, within a few minutes, dies without a pang.

At midnight, Varney returns to the Hall: on the inquest, no facts are discovered that can trace Helen's death to any but a natural cause; and Beck's slight puncture in the wrist is unsuspiciously attributed to the prick of a rusty nail.

Varney being freed of suspicion by the verdict, quits Laughton, taking with him the form, for the mind was gone, of Lucretia Dalibard; but, he leaves his fearful companion at a madhouse, somewhat out of the main road; and Varney himself, soon after his return to London, is transported for the forgery to which we have already adverted, being handed over to the law by Grabman, the thieves' attorney, who has been foiled of the reward on Beck's discovery.

Lucretia exists, unknown and uncared for, in her living dissection-hall, a victim to cruel treatment; "her form undergoes all the change which the shape suffers when the mind deserts it; that prodigious vitality which belonged to the temperance, still survives it: no sign of decay is yet visible; Death, as if spurning the carcass, stands afar off." Of the other characters we need only mention that Ardworth rises to eminence in the law, and the closest brotherhood exists between him and Percival, who finds his fittest sphere in a narrow but intense circle of individual sympathy and charitable purpose.

Of the probable tendency of this work it is impossible to speak in commendatory terms, and at the same time discharge our duty to the reader. It is throughout a painful exhibition of flagrant guilt and moral turpitude; attractive, be it granted, to him who woos terror to delight him, but harrowing and repulsive to the well-regulated mind. Of all the author's productions, this is, to our thinking, the most unequal work: the first volume is, in all respects, the best, reminding us of the novelist's most finished manner, and his powerful insight into the master-springs of human action. The second volume either overflows with *bad* common-place, or reeks with festering vice, and dark pictures of humanity, at which many a kindly nature will shudder with disgust. The third volume is of more artistic construction than its immediate predecessor, and more intensely written: the climax is a terrific scene of guilt, illustrating one of the author's positions:—

Our Acts our Angels are—or good or ill!

The fatal shadows that walk by us still.—Fletcher.

Yet, what can be expected of a tragedy in which the leading actors are such incarnations of wickedness as Dalibard, Lucretia, and Gabriel, three of the blackest "Children of Night" that ever haunted the brain of intellectual man? Of the poisoning machinery we need say but little; it may find its admirers among those who love to sup upon horrors, but we do not envy them their dreams. Still, as in most of Sir Bulwer Lytton's prose works, "Lucretia" displays, in the incidental scenes, an extensive sympathy with middle-class society—its every-day common-sense and error; and the passages in illustration of these are among the most life-like portions of the narrative.

It is but fair to acknowledge that in our notice of this work, the plan has admitted but a glance at its worst characteristics; or, rather, it shows the intensity of the plot, without any of its bright reliefs. Interspersed with its details of crime, are some exquisite passages, which prove the writer's opposite power—of ennobling humanity, by depicting some of its brightest phases. Still, these glintings are less forcible than the darker scenes: the novelist, like the Roman poet, is evidently more at home in painting from Hades, than from the "locos lentos" of Elysium or Earth. The brilliant thoughts and poetic imagines are by no means few, nor far between; but they only make us the more regret that the staple of the story has so few redeeming points of virtuous action.

## BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

A shoal of pleasant little books "for the season" has appeared within the last few days, in anticipation of generously disposed relatives and friends. These several works exhibit, more or less, a decided improvement in tone and treatment; and the writers appear to have "stolen a march" upon the children's books of other days. This department of our literature has, however, long been on the advance; and of good old Newbury's cheap books, with their golden-shot covers, little remains to remind us, unless it be traced in the act drop-scene at the Adelphi Theatre, which, by the way, very much resembles one of the antiquated bindings. Many years since, Sir Walter Scott applied his vigorous and tasteful mind to the exaltation of books for children; and he not only condemned the practice of writing down to their capacities, but set the example of reform by producing some volumes of a much higher, yet equally attractive character. However, the volumes before us are not precisely of the class thus raised by "the Author of Waverley;" they combine, rather, the amusing lore of the Christmas books of old with the superior intelligence of our own day; they exercise the imagination and fancy of young folks, without making them think and talk as grown children; and, by teaching kindly duties in "ways of pleasantness," they sow the seed of many a generous virtue.

First on our list is "The Good Genius that Turned Everything into Gold; or, The Queen Bee and the Magic Dress: A Christmas Fairy Tale; by the Brothers May-hew; with Illustrations by George Cruikshank." (Bogue.)—This is an admirable specimen of the onward spirit we have just referred to. The design is excellent—to exemplify the Magic of Virtue, or, rather, to show the romance of reality; and, by removing the intermediate events, and bringing the effects into close connection with their causes, to give a fairy character to that which is of every-day occurrence. All this is admirably worked out, both as regards literary construction, and artistic illustration. The story opens with Silvio, the woodman, in despair at the loss of his hut, which a flood has just swept away. "A Bee goes singing past him—merry as though it had taken a flower-cup too much;" the Woodman is about to borrow some of the Bee's honey—"the golden deposits from its little savings-bank;" he halts, resolving not to make the poor thing as houseless and destitute as himself, but to use honesty as the honey of his meal. This prudent resolve calls up the Fairy Bee, a tiny winged human figure, yet decidedly a Bee—the Good Genius—who reproves the despairing Silvio; he relates the loss of his hut to the Queen Bee, who, in return for sparing her hive, proffers herself as his Good Genius, to supply him with whatever he desires, on condition that he always solicits her aid in the fields at sunrise, and in the same rough dress that he then wears. Silvio, at first, merely desires to have his hut restored: her Fairship is astonished at his modesty in refusing money, and chuckles with "you gentlemen of clay are funny people: you always aspire to very little at first, but, as you mount the ladder, you are sure to look down upon what you formerly looked up to as the height of happiness." This is the moral of the tale. Finally, the fairy Bee reveals herself as "the blessed Spirit of patient Industry." From this rapid outline of the tale, the reader will perceive there to be in it much pith, point, and purpose: how cleverly, and agreeably too, the machinery moves, the volume itself alone can tell. It is assisted by occasional apologies, somewhat too frequent, perhaps; though their antiquated dress sets off such descriptive bits as the following:—"The rising breeze of Sun-down began to make the trees shiver again, and the bright eye of Day was now fast getting bloodshot with the coming cold of Night, while the shadows of things had no longer the jolly plumpness of Noon, but were long, and thin, and miserable-looking, as though they were nipped and pinched up with the growing chilliness of the evening air." Again: "Aurora had just begun to light her fire in the grate of the East, and the old sun was still snug under the blankets of the horizon, when Silvio was roused from his slumbers by the early morning cries of the birds, who seemed to be shouting at the top of their voices, 'All a blowing, all a blowing! sweet spring flowers!' while, every now and then, a hook-nosed old crow went croaking by, as if it were crying, 'Cio! cio! cio!' to such of the feathered tribes as had recently moulted." This is in a vein of Homeric burlesque, and will delight readers of all growths! In short, there is a novelty and freshness



F I N E A R T S .



"THE TEMPTATION OF ST. ANTHONY."—PAINTED BY A. CARACCI—JUST ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

throughout the Tale which will render it extremely popular, and achieve for its very suggestive writers instant position and fame. The Illustrations, by Cruikshank, are in his best vein.

"Christmas and Christmas Carols" (Sharpe) is an illustrated reprint of some of our most cherished Carols for this season of religious joy. It is prefaced by an interesting memoir on the Carol, in which we are reminded: "Bishop Taylor, in his *Great Exemplar*, fancifully remarks that the first Christmas Carol was the Hymn of the Angels to the Shepherds in the plains of Bethlehem—'Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will to men.' This was introduced, at an early period, into the services of our Church; and was followed by other hymns of holy joy; and it is stated by the celebrated ritualist, Durandus, that anciently Bishops, on Christmas-day, sang 'carols among their clergy' in the cathedrals. In a Latin poem, written about the middle of the fifteenth century, and soon after translated into English, the following allusion to the practice of carolling in church at Christmas occurs:—

A wooden child is on the altar set,  
About the which both boys and girls do dance and trimly jet;  
And carols sing in praise of CHRIST; and for to help them here,  
The organs answer every verse, with sweet and solemn cheer."

Nor was the Christmas Carol, in these times, confined to the Church offices; for they have, doubtless, been sung in our villages and towns for many centuries; "and, on the blessed night, every one kept watch, like the shepherds, while minstrels chanted Christmas Carols." These ditties gladdened the festivals of Royalty, as well as the lowly board of the poor; for we read that when King Henry VII. kept his Christmas at Greenwich, immediately after his Majesty's first course, the dean and those of the King's chapel "sang a carol." This homage of the Sovereign to the "King of Kings," must have been an impressive scene. We must, however, leave this *brochure*, with a commendation of its judicious selection of Carols, which, by the way, is liberally illustrated with effective engravings; and is, altogether, a very acceptable offering.

"Irish Diamonds." By John Smith, with illustrations by "Phiz." (Chapman and Hall.) This is, likewise, a volume "for the season," though its contents may be best adapted for after-dinner practice. It professes to contain "a Theory of Irish Wit and Blunders, combined with other kindred subjects," and, in addition to its logical merit, the exemplars are very entertaining, occasionally familiar to be sure, which is but a testimonial of their worth, for poor wit, like bad wine, will not keep. The volume is profusely embellished by that clever delineator of Irish humour, "Phiz."

"My Own Annual, a Gift Book for Boys and Girls. Edited by Mark Merriwell (Chapman and Hall)," is a collection of tales, sketches of travel, curiosities of natural history, narrative and descriptive, neatly written or compiled, and profusely illustrated with wood cuts, of clever design and engraving. There is just enough of the playful, alternating with the informing, to be both amusing and useful to young readers.

"Picture Story Books, by Great Authors and Great Painters."—(Chapman and Hall.)—Here is a little batch of four—1st. "Genius Goodfellow and the Woodcutter's Dog, By Charles Nodier."—2. "Good Lady Bertha's Honey-Broth, by Alexandre Dumas."—3. "Bean Flower and Pea Blossom, by Charles Nodier," and the *Life of Punchinello, from Feuilleton*.—The several books are embellished with a host of cuts, designed by Tony Johannot and Bertall; and the majority of them have abundance of the *vis comica*, just the sort of attraction for our holiday groups. To the French we are indebted for many of the most popular fairy tales in our nursery *répertoire*; and the above story-books can scarcely fail of being graceful contributions to the stock. They are produced in a tasteful style.

"Burns's Illustrated Catalogue" is a small quarto, containing specimen-pages of the engravings, letter-press, &c., of books issued by the publishers whose name it bears. As an assemblage of chaste design, and exquisite engraving, and masterly printing, this volume will be treasured by "collectors."

#### THE NATIONAL GALLERY

THE National Gallery has been re-opened, after its usual vacation, with two additions of considerable importance, made by purchase. The first is a large "Boar-hunt in the Prado," by Velasquez. The second is an excellent small picture, by Annibal Caracci, which we have engraved.

"The Temptation of St. Anthony" has been successively in the Borghese Palace, and the two collections of Lord Radstock and Lord Dartmouth, from the last of whom it has been purchased. "The Temptation of St. Anthony" is a subject which has been frequently handled by the painters of the Dutch and Flemish schools, who have taxed their invention to produce the most hideous forms, and in endeavouring to carry out a lofty conception, have sunk to the ludicrous and the absurd. In the work before us, Caracci has avoided this extravagance, and his composition is full of poetic feeling, if not sublimity. The picture hangs next to the same Artist's splendid picture of "Christ appearing to Peter after his Resurrection."

#### THE TEMPTATION OF ST. ANTHONY.

BY ANNIBAL CARACCI.

QUEEN of the Arts, as once of Arms,  
Fair Italy! in thee we find  
Still the ennobling, deathless charms  
Which throne the majesty of mind.  
Still captives to thy triumph-car,  
Our thoughts wend towards the Capitol,  
Where Genius, like the shepherds star,  
Shone o'er the cradle of the soul.

E'en from the depth of darkness, light  
Beam'd forth from thee. Thy poet's  
pen  
And painter's pencil, glory-dight,  
Gain'd homage from the minds of men.  
Oh! call them not unworthy arts,  
E'en in their pristine dwelling rude,  
Which awed the fierce barbarian hearts  
That made God's Earth a solitude.

Saint Anthony, thy patron Saint,  
Fair Italy! was sore perplex'd;  
With dire temptations was "acquaint"—  
Dire as thy "Adriatic vex'd"—  
Bravely he overcame them all;  
The Virgin Alp among the rest:  
And hence Italia's blessings fall  
Upon the good Saint's cowl or crest.

Nor yet unlured be your name,  
Caracci, of the heavenly hues!  
Brothers, yet rivals still in fame,  
Worthy the tribute of the Muse.  
If music charms the savage breast,  
The pencil claims the like control,  
Then be their mission ever blest,  
Far as the freeborn billows roll.

L.

EARTHQUAKE IN WALES.—An earthquake is stated to have been felt on Monday se'nnight at Amlwch. It was attended with a very slight tremor, and a noise like the rolling of carriages, ending in a whizzing sound. It took an horizontal direction over the west part of the town. The cattle in the neighbourhood where the shock was felt seemed terrified and ran to and fro. This phenomenon was preceded and succeeded by appearances which indicated an electrical state of the atmosphere. A variety of meteors were witnessed in the early part of the week, one in particular, which was stationary for two minutes, and ran its course due north.

#### CHURCH UNIVERSITIES, &c.

##### CAMBRIDGE.

Dec. 12.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. Frederick Calder, B.A., has just been elected to the Head Mastership of the Grammar School of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire.

PROMOTION.—The Rev. William Gabbett has been appointed to the incumbency of St. George's, Sutton, Macclesfield, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. John Burnet, LL.B., to the Vicarage of Bradford.

Dec. 16.

CROSSE SCHOLARSHIP.—This vacant scholarship has just been awarded to Edgar Huxtable, of St. John's College.

JESUS COLLEGE.—Arthur Westmoreland, M.A., has just been elected a Foundation Fellow of this society.

##### ORDINATION.

The Lord Bishop of Durham held a general Ordination at his chapel, within Auckland Castle, on Sunday last, the 13th inst., when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—

DEACONS.—Charles Henry Ford, B.A., University College, Durham; Charles Edmond Tinley, B.A., University College, Oxford; John Alfred Lamb Airey, B.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge.

PRIESTS.—Rev. George Hayton, M.A., University College, Durham; Rev. Josiah Downing, B.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Rev. Hopkins Badnall, B.A., University College, Durham; Rev. William Sawers, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Rev. John George Edwards, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Rev. Francis Henry Maude, St. Bee's Theological Institution, Cumberland; Rev. Joseph Bleasymire Steel, B.A., Exeter College, Oxford; Rev. Walter Featherstonhaugh, M.A., University College, Durham.

THE WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY.—A vast quantity of snow has fallen in various parts of the provinces, particularly in the north and north-west, as well as part of the south of England, and also in Scotland. In many parts between Carlisle and Edinburgh, the snow lies to the depth of eight or nine feet. The Moors of Westmoreland and Cumberland are quite impassable; and in the neighbourhood of the city of Durham, and other parts of the county, the snow has drifted to the depth of about eight feet, and in the vicinity of Margate, Ramsgate, Dover, Canterbury, &c., to the depth of nearly three feet. At Swansea, Abergavenny, Carnarvon, &c., the snow is many feet deep. Many men are employed on the various lines and roads in order to clear away the snow; but, from the constant drifting of snow, the work has proved comparatively abortive. In consequence, a very general detention of the mails has occurred on the railways as well as on the ordinary roads.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—On Tuesday several houses, situated in Upper St. Martin's-lane, on the east side, were disposed of by auction, by direction of the Mercers' Company, for the purpose of being taken down, to carry out the improvements contemplated by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The whole of the houses from the corner of Long-acre to Great St. Andrew-street are to be cleared away, when, instead of the present curve of buildings, a straight line of lofty houses, with shops, will be erected at the expense of the Company.

CHEAPNESS OF POULTRY AND GAME IN THE METROPOLIS.—Notwithstanding the high price of provisions generally, poultry and game is now selling in London at unusually low prices. Pheasants are being sold at 4s. a brace; hares at 1s. 6d. each; geese at 3s. each; and fowls at 3s. a couple. On Wednesday there was a large arrival in London of live ducks and geese for the poultry markets at Christmas.



# DESTRUCTION OF FLIXTON HALL BY FIRE.

We regret to record the entire destruction of the fine old "ancestral home," situate at a short distance from Bungay, in Suffolk. The details of the catastrophe are as follow:—

At about two o'clock on Sunday morning, the ringing of the church bells and the cry of "Fire!" aroused the inhabitants of Bungay, and, upon the locality being ascertained, one of the town engines and the powerful one of the silk-mills at Ditchingham, were, after a short delay in procuring horses, despatched, followed by hundreds of persons, who were quickly joined at the scene of the fire by an engine from Harleston; but so rapid had been the progress of the flames, and so entirely had they obtained the ascendancy, that comparatively nothing could be saved; and the house, with its furniture (some of which was very costly), its pictures, fine old china, &c., fell a sacrifice to the flames. The fire was not subdued till late on Sunday evening.

Another account states:—Late on Saturday night a dreadful fire broke out at Flixton-Hall, the residence of Sir Robert Shafto Adair. It appears that about twelve o'clock at night, a boy was passing along the road adjoining the park when his attention was called to a great body of flame issuing from the window, of the Hall. He immediately gave an alarm, and aroused the servants. Shortly afterwards, the engines arrived and began to play on the burning pile, but not to much effect, as the fire had got such a hold as to defy all their efforts to stop it. The mansion was destroyed, with all its valuable and ancient pictures (one worth 1,000 guineas), and costly furniture. Nothing was saved from the flames but a few bolsters and pillows. The family were absent, and there were only six domestics in the house at the time.

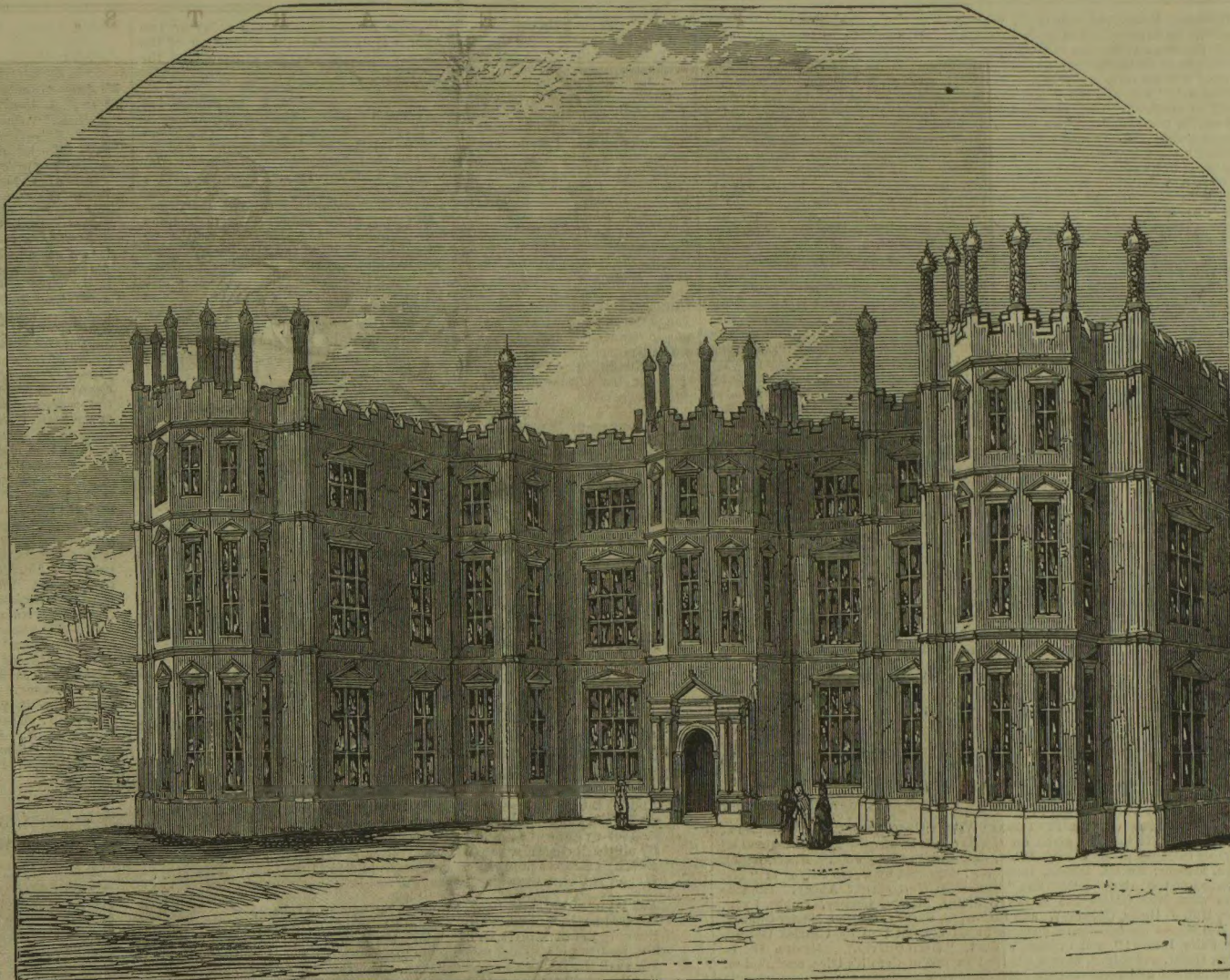
A messenger was despatched to Norwich, in order to communicate, per telegraph, the intelligence to Sir Shafto Adair, in London; and, in the evening, Mr. A. S. Adair, the elder son, arrived.

The bare walls are standing, the whole being completely gutted. The Hall has been under extensive repair the last half-year, and a great number of hands have been employed: many of their tools were consumed. The loss cannot at present be estimated, but it is thought that £40,000 will not cover the damage.

Flixton is stated to have been built about the year 1615, and continued to be the residence of the ancient family of Tasborough, from the site of its erection to the middle of the present century, when it was purchased by the late William Adair, father of the present owner, created a Baronet in 1838. The building has been attributed to Inigo Jones; but it has the earlier characteristics of shafts, like the ornamented chimneys of the Elizabethan style, at the bayed projections of the wings and centre. The whole edifice had a vast number of windows, all of them pedimented. The doorway is arched, and flanked by coupled columns, supporting a pediment. The pillars are placed on pedestals (ornamented with lozenges), elevated on the base. The building is battlemented; and the corners of the wings have buttresses, rising similar to chimney-shafts. The whole appearance is, or rather was, noble; and the building was a good specimen of the mixed style prevalent in the seventeenth century, but not a highly enriched one,—not so highly, at least, as many of the old halls to be met with in Suffolk and Norfolk. We have engraved the principal or northern front.

Of the artistical treasures of the mansion we find the following account in Raw's Pocket-book, of some years since:—

"In the hall are busts of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, Lord Keppel, and General Wolfe. In the staircase, above the door entering the saloon, is a fine bust of Inigo Jones, who built the house. The saloon contains thirty-four paintings, by various masters, among which are the following:—A Madonna and Child; Saint Peter and the Angel; Fruit and Flowers, by Van Os; Saint Mark's, at Venice, by Canaletti; Landscapes, by Tillemans; Sea Pieces, by Vanderveelde, &c. The library contains a choice collection of books; a portrait of W. Adair, Esq., with his groom and two horses; a portrait of the Duke of Bolton's famous horse Sweepstakes; both this and the saloon are excellent rooms. In an adjoining bedroom is a portrait of General Huss, of Elling House; a Turkish Lady; a Battle Piece; Joseph and Potiphar's Wife, &c., all very finely painted. In the other bedrooms are the following paintings:—St. John the Baptist's head; St. Agnes; Mark Anthony and Cleopatra; a Sleeping Venus; Lucretia, &c. In the dining-room is a portrait of the present proprietor of this mansion, whose pleasant countenance confirms the public report of his politeness and urbanity. In the drawing-room are judiciously collected together the portraits of the late Duke of Richmond, his father, his mother, and sister, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the late Duke of Cumberland; Sir Charles Saunders, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Lord Anson, Keppel, Lord Albemarle, General Hughson, Lord George Lennox, General Napier, &c."



FLIXTON HALL, SUFFOLK, DESTROYED BY FIRE, ON SUNDAY LAST.

## MUSIC.

### DRURY LANE THEATRE

Balfe's opera of "The Bondman," with Mr. Bunn's libretto, the production of which we could but briefly refer to in our last week's publication, has been performed every night with signal success. Unanimity seems to prevail for once amongst the critics as to the merits of this new work: it is universally regarded as Balfe's best composition, and as Bunn's best poem. On the story, founded as it is on the well-known "Chevalier de St. Georges," rendered so popular by the fine acting of Lafont at the French Plays, it is unnecessary to dwell. The author has adhered closely to the original piece, only changing the names, and making the dénouement pass in the park, instead of in the Chevalier's chamber, thereby enabling Grieve to display some charming dioramic effects of sunrise.

In the first act, there is the exhibition of the varied accomplishments of the Chevalier, called Ardenford the Bondman (Mr. Harrison), by which he charms the Creole widow, Madame Corinne (Miss Romer), and excites the envy of Count Floreville (Mr. Rafter), to whom she is betrothed. There is the duel with the jealous Intkeeper (Mr. S. Jones), the Chevalier using the soup-ladle against the sword—there is the shooting of the cap, and fixing it as a sign-board—there is the arrest of the Chevalier by a *lettre de cachet* of the Marquis de Vernon (Weiss), the Count's father—and the trick by which the Count is removed to the Bastille, instead of Ardenford. In the second act is the discovery of the Widow that the Mulatto Chevalier is Camille, a St. Domingo slave, who had

escaped from the colony, after having been ignominiously struck by her mother. Madame Corinne has always loved Camille, and gives him the act of emancipation, on identifying him, but the Count, having discovered that he is a slave, denounces him; the Chevalier is, however, enabled to demand satisfaction for the outrage by displaying Corinne's generous gift of freedom. In the third act, are the preparations for the *duel à mort*, which is happily prevented by the timely discovery that Camille is the Marquis's son, and consequently the Count's half-brother; and all ends happily, after a most exciting drama, which has been mounted by Mr. Bunn, with that careful attention to the details, and recklessness of outlay, which characterise the *mise en scène* at this establishment.

Miss Romer has four superb dresses, and looks remarkably well in the powdered wig. Mr. Harrison's figure is not well adapted for the costumes of the time of Louis the Sixteenth; and we think he was wrong in not having, like Lafont, the powdered hair, instead of a black wig; but tender tenors are susceptible creatures, and perhaps we are wrong. As an actor, Mr. Harrison came out in a manner to astonish his most ardent admirers. He had evidently taken much pains with the part, and by his vigour he conveyed a very accurate notion of the Indian temperament of the Chevalier, not suppressed by his courtly education. In polish and *finesse*, of course, something might be gained by a study of Lafont; but on the whole it was a very animated piece of acting. Miss Romer is most charming in her delineation of the Widow Corinne. Mr. Rafter's representation of the coxcomb Count had some good points. Weiss evinced more stage ease in his assumption of the father; and Harley's Valet, *Mal-à-propos*, is a first-rate sketch, which always enlivens the audience.



SCENE FROM MR. BALFE'S NEW OPERA OF THE "BONDMAN," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.—THE DUEL.



The music is destined to as much popularity as the "Bohemian Girl." It is, however, far superior to the latter production. Mr. Balfe has been most felicitous in his themes, has less laid himself open to the charge of plagiarism, and has evinced more orchestral powers than in any former opera. The opening Hunting Chorus, with its various reprises, is vigorously written, and the hunting chorus in the last act, "Through Wood and through Forest," although of the old form, is nicely harmonised. The unaccompanied quartet, "There is a Destiny," in the last act, for two tenors and two basses, is likely to be enrolled in the libraries of all glee clubs. The Quintet and Finale is well constructed. The concerted piece terminating the second act is, however, the most effective in the entire opera. It is broad in its proportions, with rich harmonies, unisonous effects, and fine sequences, and the whole has a vivid dramatic colouring, worthy of any composer, and highly descriptive of the stage situations and their conflicting passions. The overture is indifferent. It is in the symphonic form, but bears all the marks of haste. The ballads will come in due course to the organs. The encores nightly, are for Miss Romer, in the "Child of the Sun," the theme of which is skillfully used by the composer in subsequent periods of the opera. Mr. Rafter's air, "On Zephyr's wings" has a most elegant accompaniment. Mr. Harrison's ballad, "They say there is some distant land," is, perhaps, the weakest in the score. In the second act, there are two safe encores every night—the first is *Wells*, in a capital *buffo* air, "There is nothing so perplexing," and the second is Miss Romer, in a most lovely ballad, "It is not form, it is not face," destined to find its way into every drawing-room, and sang with impassioned feeling. The great duo between Miss Romer and Mr. Harrison, "The colour which had left thy cheek," excites the most rapturous plaudits; and the air "Love in language," sung by Miss Romer, is quite a gem. In the third act, she has a romance, "Go, memory, go," and there is a duo of intense passion between Weiss and Harrison. After three hearings of "The Bondman," we feel more and more persuaded of its manifold beauties. It is now in good working order, and Mr. Schira conducts the orchestra with real and intelligence. If he would study to sustain the voices a little more, the opera would gain. Mr. Tully has carefully drilled the choruses.

#### CONCERTS.

**SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.**—At the fourth Concert, on Monday last, at Era's Harp Saloon, Mozart's beautiful Quartet in C, No. 6, for two violins, tenor and violoncello, was admirably executed by Messrs. E. W. Thomas, Watson, Hill, and Lucas. The same players performed a MS. Quartet in B flat, by Mr. C. E. Horsley, a clever but not a brilliant piece of writing. A MS. Sonata in G, for pianoforte and violoncello, composed by Mrs. Reinagle, late Miss Orger, and nicely interpreted by herself and Mr. Lucas, is an additional proof of this accomplished pianist's skill in instrumental composition, of the classical school. Spohr's grand Trio in F, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, splendidly rendered by Messrs. H. B. Richards, E. W. Thomas, and Lucas, was a great treat. Mr. Richards is one of our best English players, and as a composer has already gained distinction, although but young in the profession. We are glad to learn that he is to write a Ballet Opera for Drury-Lane Theatre. The vocal gleanings were Mr. C. E. Stephens's Canonet, "If that high world," sung by Miss P. A. Robinson; Miss Kate Loder's song, "The Winter, it is Past," in which that intelligent vocalist, Miss Bassano, was encored; Mr. Macfarren's song, "As Mines of Countless Treasure," sung by Miss Bassano; Mr. Loder's song, from the popular Opera of "The Night Dancers," "Believe Me, Honest Friends," sung by Mr. Boddie, and the Rossini Duo, "Anna tu Piangi," sung by Miss Bassano and Mr. Boddie. Mr. Gattie was the Director, and Mr. R. Barnett the Accompanist. The fifth Concert will be on the 28th inst.

**MR. JAMES HOWE AND MR. F. CUISSET'S VOCAL CONCERT.**—The programme of this very attractive Concert, given on Monday last, at Crosby Hall, contained an admirable selection of Madrigals, Glee, and Choruses, by John Barnett, Benet, Wilbye, Stevens, Rooke, Webbe, Goss, &c., executed by a full chorus of "The Gentlemen of the Abbey Glee Club," and from Westminster Abbey. The solo singers were Miss Cubitt, the Misses Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Lyon, Kench, Hill, J. Howe, Cuisset, W. and J. Coward, Barnby, Hodson, Master Gurney, &c. The Misses Williams were encored in an elegant Duo by Charles Glover, "The Fairy Dance," and in Horn's duet, "Merrily Trip." Messrs. W. L. Phillips, Guest, and Edgar, were applauded in one of Corelli's trios, executed on two violoncellos and contra-basso. Mr. Sedgwick performed a concertina solo with great ability. The conductors were Mr. Turle, Mr. W. L. Phillips, and Mr. J. Howe.

**DEMPSTER'S ORIGINAL BALLAD SOIREE.**—On Wednesday night this vocalist, who is a native of this country, but has been singing for ten years in America with great success, gave his first Musical Entertainment in London, at the Princess's Concert Room, in Castle-street. Mr. Dempster has a tenor voice, with an unpleasant nasal twang. His style is by no means refined, but he has feeling. In his compositions he has largely borrowed from the Irish Melodies. He was encored in the "Blind Boy," the words, by Miss Gould, being pretty. We do not think Mr. Dempster has sufficient power to command the attention and secure the suffrages of an auditory by his single exertions, but as a ballad-singer at miscellaneous concerts he would be welcome.

#### MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Mr. Wallace's new opera for Drury Lane Theatre will be produced in the course of the ensuing month. Our Vienna letters announce that Mr. Pratten, an English flute player, has met with great success in that capital. At the first Philharmonic Concert, Beethoven's Choral Symphony was performed, and Weber's "Oberon" overture, the latter being encored. Fich's new opera of "Guten-berg" was to have been produced on the 1st inst. Madame Schumann (the celebrated Clara Weck) had arrived in Vienna, and was to give a Concert on the 10th. She is regarded as the best classical pianiste in Germany. Our Parisian advices announce that Gardoni, the Italian tenor, who withdrew from the French Grand Opera, because he was allotted the second part in Rossini's "Robert Bruce," Bettini having the first, appeared on Thursday week, in Donizetti's opera of "L'Elisir d'Amore." His first act was a failure, owing, it was stated, to his trepidation; but, in the second, he sang better, and was applauded. He is regarded as an agreeable, but not a great tenor, and in no way, as the journals remark, to be compared with Mario in the same part. M. Leon Pillet, the Académie Director, has brought on action against M. Vatel, the Director of the Italiens, for a breach of the Government regulations, prohibiting managers of the three lyrical theatres in Paris from taking away each other's performers. M. Vatel pleads that Gardoni's contract was informal, and that M. Pillet has stolen the Italian *répertoire* by the production of "Otello," "Lucia," &c. "Robert Bruce" has been again postponed, owing to Madame Stiltz's indisposition, and to the necessity of making some changes in the *pasticcio*. Madame Viardot Garcia, after a brilliant success in Berlin—quite rivaling Jenny Lind—has returned to Paris.

On Monday next the second of the Sacred Concerts will be given at Crosby Hall, and on Wednesday Handel's "Messiah" will be repeated by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, with Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Manvers and Phillips. This Oratorio was well executed on Monday last, at the Eastern Institution. Mr. Wilson closes his month's campaign at Crosby Hall on Tuesday next. Mr. Allcott's spirited Promenade Concerts at the Lyceum terminated on Tuesday last. Coleman's Casino de Venise and Bal Ridotto, at the National Baths, Holborn, were opened on Thursday night, of which we shall report progress next week, as also of Rodwell's new opera, at the Princess's Theatre, "The Seven Maidens of Munich," sustained by Miss S. Flower, Miss Marshall, Messrs. Allen, Leffler, Compton, Walton, &c. Loder's opera of "The Night Dancers" continues to draw good houses, although the *Giselle* is very inefficiently sustained by the substitute for Madame Albertazzi, whose health, we regret to learn, is in a declining state. A *prima donna* for the Princess's is now much wanted, as Miss S. Flower's voice is a contralto. As Madlle. Nau is included in the cast of "Robert Bruce," in Paris, it is doubtful when she can arrive. The appointment of Mr. Loder as Musical Director and Conductor has been a judicious step on the part of Mr. Maddox. Since the above was in type, we learn that Miss Bassano, a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, who has sung with success in Italy, has been engaged to appear in a new Opera, as the *Prima Donna* of the Princess's Theatre.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### HAYMARKET.

The farce of "Story Telling; or, 'Novel Effects,'" which was to have been played last week, was performed entire, on Wednesday evening, for the first time. The plot is very slight, and not very remarkable for novel incident. *Doctor Hardenburg* (Mr. Farren) is a physician attached to botanical studies, and also his ward *Theresa* (Miss Telbin), who is also his niece. She is engaged to be married to him, but has a young officer lover, *Frederick* (Mr. Caulfield), who, as one of the visitors to a botanical garden which the *Doctor* has thrown open to the public, bribes the young lady's waiting-maid *Rose* (Mrs. Humby), to carry letters to her; and also avails himself of the services of a drummer, *Raps* (Mr. Buckstone). The *Doctor* has a sturdy honest servant, *Grab* (Mr. Rogers), who lets him into the secret. On being taxed with the attachment, *Theresa* does not confess the truth, but still declares that she is in love with her aged guardian. *Doctor Hardenburg*, however, finds a letter containing her real sentiments, which the maid pretends to be a portion of a novel; but being a worthy, benevolent man, he gives her up to her younger admirer. There is very little, indeed, it will be seen, in this; the only new point was, that at the end *Raps* refuses to marry *Rose*, to whom he has promised marriage to aid his master's views, for the reason that he has a wife already living. We do not often find an instance of the comic man of a piece behaving in such an ungallant manner to the lady's maid. The farce was very well played, but there was not a great opportunity, for any of the performers to make much of their characters. We are, however, bound to record its success. The applause was mild, certainly; but, at the same time, we heard no less favourable sounds.

The Christmas piece here is an extravaganza from the pen of Mr. Planché, founded on the old fairy tale of "The Invisible Prince." Mr. Bourcicault has a five act comedy ready for production, which, we believe, will take precedence of Mr. Jerrold's.

##### LYCEUM.

Mr. Allcott brought his concert season to a close on Wednesday evening, finishing with a *Bal Masqué* termed a "Neapolitan," one which was calculated to give strangers a singular notion of the amusements usually followed by the inhabitants of Naples. It was, however, a very lively affair; and but for the annoying intrusions of two or three dull persons, apparently hired to be funny and fearfully falling in their intentions, would have been exceedingly good. Very tolerable order was, however, preserved, looking to the mass of persons packed together in a comparatively limited arena; and the masters of the ceremonies did all they could to arrange the dances to the satisfaction of the visitors. M. Laurent, from the Casino, conducted the band with great spirit; and the audience portion of the house was filled with spectators.

As soon as the company had departed the workmen commenced restoring the theatre to its original state. It will open on Monday evening with "The Battle

of Life," and not this evening, Mr. Dickens having wished that a day or two should intervene between the publication of the book and the production of the play, in order that some portion at least of the audience might have read the original.

#### ST. JAMES'S.

On Tuesday evening, the original Ethiopian Serenaders, whose success has given birth to so many imitators, re-appeared at this house, after a long tour in the provinces; in the course of which they had the honour of appearing before her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Arundel Castle. They have increased the number of their band to six, and have now three banjos. The programme consisted of all the old favourite songs, which were warmly applauded. "Buffalo Gals," and "Old Dan Tucker," were encored; and the same compliment was paid to a new song "My Skiff is on the Shore," admirably sung by one of the company. Our friend "Bones" has lost none of his activity. His indignation when the "Buffalo Gals" would not come out this evening—his fright during the Phantom Chorus—and his delight at hearing news of Old Dan Tucker, were imitable. He was called upon to repeat his duet with Mr. Stanwood on the accordion. Much fun was created by a card being thrown from a private box with a request for a particular song written on it, which they pretended to be unable to read, and passed from one to the other in most amusing assumption of ignorance. The performance concluded with the Railroad Overture, in which the Tambourine was so remarkably excited, that the marvel was how he was ever quieted again.

The house was filled to overflowing. Every box was occupied, and it was with some little difficulty we were enabled to peep over the heads of a luckier portion of the audience in the slips.

#### FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S.

There was no performance at this theatre on Wednesday evening, much to the disappointment of the *habitués*, who were looking forward to see Mdlle. Brohan as *Jean*, in Scribe's very clever comedy of "Bertrand et Raton." The indisposition of the lady was the cause of the house being closed; but the piece was announced for representation last evening. We shall speak of it next week at length. It is the first time it has been performed on these boards, although the English version of it, "The Minister and the Mercer," has long been familiar to playgoers. The engagement of Mdlle. Brohan terminates before Christmas. We recommend our readers, before she leaves, to witness her very clever and agreeable performance.

#### SONG FOR WINTER.

BY C. WEBSTER JENNINGS.

Oh! dreary doth the wintry blast come o'er yon snow-capp'd hill;  
Close shut the windows—bar the door—keep out the blighting chill;  
And let the song resound the hall, and winter mirth begin.  
The more of clouds there are without, the less of clouds within;  
And let the festive board be spread, leave summer's languid face,  
And join the dance with airy tread, with merry winter's pace;  
Or throng around the blazing hearth, as done in olden time,  
When hypocrites were scarcely known, and laughing was no crime.

I'll have no neighbours' deeds call'd o'er—no scandal is my guest  
But let us think, what'er they've done, they did it for the best;  
And let the merry loud round-game fill up that want and dearth  
And all be youth and happiness, and innocence and mirth.  
And let us know the really good—as light comes with the day,  
By all that's cheering, gay, and glad, rejoicing in his way;  
And, by examples pure and true, shine as in olden time,  
When hypocrites were scarcely known, and laughing was no crime.

And let us ne'er, amidst our joy, forget the poor must share,  
For God has placed them all around, to be within our care;  
Not only to direct them straight along the path of life,  
But, feed and clothe and warm them too, amidst cold winter's strife.  
For shall the man who reaps our corn, when summer's sun is high,  
Be all neglected by us now, to see his earnings die?  
Or shall we tell him *future* things—to hope for better there,  
While hungry children round him cling, and drive to wild despair?

No! they shall share while bread remains, their children clad shall be,  
And fuel to defy the snow, and light their cot of glee;  
Oppression shall not enter there—that man no sorrow bear—  
And all his benefactors' names shall sound at evening prayer.  
Then let the festive board be spread, far, far, and wide around,  
And let those most in need of all amidst our feasts be found;  
Or throng around the blazing hearth, as done in olden time,  
When hypocrites were scarcely known, and laughing was no crime.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

**REPRESENTATION OF BATH.**—A letter has been received from Lord Ashley declining to become a candidate, at the next dissolution or vacancy, for that city.

**ELECTION FOR NORWICH.**—Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., has been named as a candidate for Norwich, in conjunction with Mr. J. H. Gurney.

**MONUMENT TO THOMAS CLARKSON.**—On Monday a meeting took place at the Shirehall, Woodbridge, Suffolk, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Thomas Clarkson Esq., in Playford Church. Robert Newton Shawe, Esq., as Chairman, stated that he had received communications from upwards of seventy individuals, anxious to promote the object in view. The Rev.—Webster proposed that a monument be erected outside the church. This was seconded by Mr. Taylor, and carried by a large majority.

**STAFFORDSHIRE MODELS.**—We have just seen a very novel Jug, designed and modelled by Mr. H. Baggeley, of Tontine-street, Hanley, which occupied the young self-taught artist nearly ten months. The Jug is of hexagonal form, and each side bears a portrait of one of "the Distin Family," and the handle is composed of their favourite instruments—the Saxe-horns. The colour of the stone-ware is rich gold, deeper inside; and the Jug is made in fifteen different sizes—from one pint to ten quarts. The latter size has a massive appearance; the figures are cleverly modelled; and the artist bids fair to become as distinguished in his art as those whose skill he has commemorated by his genius.

**DISTRESS IN LIVERPOOL.**—Throughout the last fortnight the arrivals of vessels in the port of Liverpool have been very few, owing to the prevalence of easterly winds and the number of ships wind-bound in foreign ports. On one or two days not a single vessel from abroad has entered the Mersey, an occurrence of great rarity. The consequence has been great scarcity of employment amongst those who depend for their support on the proceeds of their labour at the docks. Large bodies of porters, dock labourers, and the men usually employed by lumpers have been entirely destitute of occupation, and deprived of their usual resources at a time when the inclemency of the weather renders them less able than ever to bear up against privation.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE BOLTON RAILWAY.**—On Wednesday morning, as the express train, which leaves Fleetwood at nine o'clock, was on its way to Manchester, in passing through a deep cutting at Clifton, half-way between Bolton and Manchester, the engine got off the line, and was the cause of a very fatal occurrence. The ground was exceedingly hard, and covered in places with frozen snow, so that the wheels of the engine, instead of sinking into it, and bringing the train to a speedy stand-still, passed over it some fifteen or twenty yards before the wheels got clear of the rails, and the engine then seems to have ascended the sloping bank of the cutting, to the height of about four or five feet, along which it ran for about forty yards further, and then fell over upon the rails. The engine-driver, Jos. Allen, was killed on the spot. Thomas Tinsley, the stoker, jumped off, but, unfortunately, on the side of the rails; and the wheels of a succeeding carriage passed over him, cutting off a portion of one foot, and the other leg at the calf. None of the passengers were seriously hurt, though many received very severe contusions. No cause could be assigned for the train getting off the line.

**AWFUL INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICER.**—It is with regret that we record the death of Captain Joseph C. Dacre, of the 94th Regiment, at Chatham, who was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning by his servant. This officer was on duty the previous evening, and went round at five o'clock to see that his depot was correct, and being the captain of the day he took the guard at ten o'clock at night, and on being relieved went to bed in his usual spirits. The cause of death is ascribed to apoplexy. He has been in India twenty-three years.

**DEATH OF MR. JOHN BELLAMY.**—Mr. John Bellamy, many years housekeeper to the House of Commons, died on Thursday morning, at his house in Woburn-square, aged 75.

**A QUACK DOCTOR COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.**—On Friday (last week) an adjourned inquest was held at Hull, on the body of Mrs. Cox, wife of a tobacco-merchant. Being afflicted with a fungus tumour on her wrist, her medical advisers determined to amputate her arm to save her life. She was advised to consult a farmer named Cotton, who professed to cure everything, and had a large practice in all ranks. He rubbed red powder on the tumour and inflamed parts, promising not only to save her arm, but cure the tumour. She died in a few days, and a *post-mortem* examination took place. It appeared she had died from the application of arsenic, which had poisoned the whole system. The Jury found Cotton guilty of manslaughter, and he was committed to York Castle.

**AWFUL SUDDEN DEATHS.**—Mr. Wilkinson, the well-known indigo broker in the City, died suddenly at his house at Greenwich, on Tuesday. Mr. Wilkinson retired to rest at twelve o'clock on Monday night, apparently in the best health and spirits, and was found dead in his bed at nine o'clock next morning. —On Wednesday morning, as Mr. William Wright, of Mill-hill, florist, was about to rise from his bed, he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and died instantly, without uttering a word. The deceased was highly respected among a numerous circle of friends in the neighbourhood of Hendon. He was fifty-six years of age, and on the night previously was in the enjoyment of vigorous health. —Another melancholy instance occurred on Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of S. Ker David, Esq., the Member for Downpatrick, No. 11, Upper Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. It appears that some portion of the above gentleman's family, who had just arrived by the North Eastern Railway, engaged a cab to convey them and their luggage to the above street. On arriving there, the driver, whose name was Thomas Taylor, 25, Praed-street, Paddington, was requested to carry part of the luggage upstairs, which he readily did. He shouldered a very large portmanteau, and was proceeding upstairs with his burden. On arriving at the drawing-room door, he was suddenly heard to exclaim, "May God help me," and immediately fell to the floor, and instantly expired.

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of original Problems from "C. R. L.—e," Mr. Kulper, "S. B.," "T. R. M.," "Philo-Chess," "The Rev. J. H. S.," "Sphinx," Mr. Horwitz, "C. F.," "A. L.—n," and Mr. Kling. "W. H. A."—Try it once more.

"C. F. S."—1st. Some very pretty positions have been constructed, of late, upon the principle of permitting White to Castle, as one of his moves; but, we confess, it appears to us that Casting, in a Problem, is not strictly admissible.—2nd. The dictum of such a writer as you mention goes for nothing among good players.—3rd. Cigar-smoking is allowed at the London Chess Club.—4th. We do not know the subscription to the Finsbury Chess Club.

"A. M. Z."—A person having advanced a Pawn to its 8th sq. is bound to exchange it for some piece before another move is made; and his adversary can refuse to play until the exchange is made.

"E. A."—You can Castle but once in each game.

"A Foreigner."—The Volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for last year, and the current one, contain the whole of the Chess articles which have been published since this department of the paper has been under its present management.

"S. B."—We doubt if Philidor's powers in actual play were ever fairly tested. The games of his recorded were against opponents much below the best second-rate players of the present day, and hence it becomes extremely difficult to make the comparison you require. If we are to be satisfied with the opinions of his contemporaries, Philidor was the greatest player that ever lived; but if he is judged by the games he has bequeathed us, we can hardly think him entitled to rank even upon an equality with La Bourdonnais.

"R. F."—1. A looker-on has no right to interfere until the game is over. 2. There is no penalty for calling checkmate wrongfully.

"D. P. B."—All the games in the three matches named are to be found in Vol. VII. of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle." The Economic Chess-Board now selling was invented by Dr. Roget.

"X. Y."—The magnitude of the work in question is an obstacle to its appearance at present. It may not, however, be uninteresting to Amateurs to state that a complete, standard, Text Book for Chess Players of every denomination is now preparing by Mr. Staunton, and will be published by Mr. Henry Bohn early in the coming year. This work is intended to contain the most comprehensive analysis of all the variations on the openings by Bilguer, Heydebrandt, Calvi, Jaenisch, Lewis, Süßenschmidt, &c. &c., which has ever been given.

"C. F."—The utmost possible vigilance is exerted to prevent mistakes in our collection of Enigmas, and we doubt if an error can be found in any one of the ninety odd already published: look again attentively at No. 89.

"Juvenis."—It shall be examined.

"Harry Hotspur."—If you take up a piece, you must play it; but while you retain your hold of it, you can move it to any square you choose. The 90th Enigma is quite right: do not give it up yet. You can mate with a Bishop and Knight.

"E. B. M. C. E." Melbourne, Canada.—Next week.

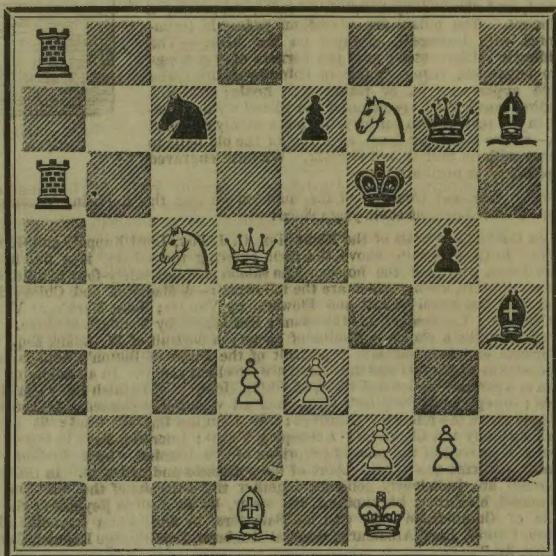
Solutions by "Sopraccita," "A. Z.," "D. D.," "Sphinx," "Philo," "R. K.," "Blue Peter," "Paven," and "N. D. R.," are correct.

##### PROBLEM No. 152.

By G. W. M., of the London Chess Club.

White playing first mates in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

##### CHESS IN AMERICA.

Lively game played at the New York Chess Club between Messrs. C. H. Stanley and another member.

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. C. H. S.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. C. H. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	15. K to B sq (g)	Q takes Q
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	16. P takes P (dis. ch)	K to B sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	17. P takes B (becom-	
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	ing a Q) (ch)	R takes Q
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	18. R takes Q	B to Q 5th
6. Q P two (a)	P takes P	19. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
7. Castles	Q P one (b)	20. Q Kt to B 3rd (h)	B takes Kt
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	21. Q R to Kt sq	B to Q R 4th
9. Q P one	Q Kt to K 2nd (c)	22. B to Q R 6th	R to Q sq
10. K P one	P takes P (d)	23. R to Q Kt 7th	B to Q Kt 3rd
11. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 4th (e)	24. R takes B	P takes R
12. R to K sq (f)	K Kt to K 2nd	25. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
13. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Q B P one	26. R takes R (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
14. P takes P	B takes K B P (ch)	27. R takes R	K takes R (f)

\*\*\* These notes are by one of the Players.

- (a) We consider this to be by far the strongest method of carrying on the attack known as Capt. Evans's gambit; the possibility of the second player bringing out his K Kt being now precluded. In place of this move, however, Casting is recommended by all the great authorities.
- (b) If Black cannot safely take the Q B P, it goes far to support the opinion which we have just expressed.
- (c) It is very difficult to say whether this move or that of Kt to Q's R's 4th is preferable: there are disagreeable attendants upon either course of play.
- (d) It would never answer Black's purpose to have one of his adversary's Pawns established at his own K's 3rd sq, which is the only other alternative.
- (e) Hazardous again; but the threatened advance of Q's P must be attended to at whatever risk.
- (f) He might also have driven the Black towards the corner by checking with first one Bishop and then the other; but in that case it is highly probable his sable majesty would, ere long, have found snug quarters, although the journey would be performed in rather an undignified manner.
- (g) Had he taken the B with K, Black would have checked with Q at Kt 3rd, regaining the piece with a winning position.
- (h) His best move; had he taken the B with R, R would have taken B, checking and have won the game with ease.
- (i) Black has still the advantage of one miserable Pawn, but the position is such that he cannot possibly win the game against good play.

\* Both players, however, overlooked the fact that White might still have played on his Q's Pawn, and, if Black took it with the Kt, have taken K B P with his Kt, and obtained a winning position.—(Ed. of I. L. N.)

##### CHESS IN INDIA.

The following Games are part of an interesting Chess Match, at this time pending in India, between a Native and a European.

WHITE (Native Player).	BLACK (European).	WHITE (Native Player).	BLACK (European).
1. K P two	K P two	16. R takes Kt	R takes B
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	17. R takes R	P takes R
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. Q to her R 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
4. Castles	Q P one	19. Kt to Q 2nd	K R P one (a)
5. Q B P one	Q B to K Kt 5th	20. R to Q R sq	Kt to K Kt 5th
6. Q Kt P two	K B to Q Kt 5th	21. R to K B sq	K B P two
7. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to Q R 4th	22. B takes Kt	P takes B
8. K B to K 2nd	Q to her 2nd	23. Q to her R 2nd (b)	K to R 2nd
9. Q R P two	K Kt to B 3rd	24. Kt to his 3rd	P to K Kt 6th
10. Q P one	Castles on K side	25. K P takes P	Q to K Kt 5th
11. Q B P one	B takes Kt	26. K to R 2nd	R takes K B P
12. B takes B	B to Q 5th	27. R takes R	Q to K R 4th (ch)
13. Q R to his 2nd	Q R P one	28. K to Kt sq	Q to her 8th (ch)
14. Q B to K 2nd	R P takes P		(c)
15. R P takes P	Q Kt P one	29. K to R 2nd	Q to K R 4th (ch)

And the game is drawn by a perpetual check.

\*\*\* The notes to these Games are by the European Player.

- (a) This is done by way of precaution, but it seems a lost move, as, at a subsequent opportunity, it prevents the Black being played to this square.
- (b) Well played, with the view at once of opening check and defending K B P.
- (c) It might have been continued thus:—

29. K to R 2nd  
30. Q takes B  
28. Q to Q 8th (ch)  
B takes R  
Q takes Kt

And then the first play can draw by perpetual check.



## BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE (European).	BLACK (Native).	WHITE (European).	BLACK (Native).
1. K P two	K P two	27. K to B sq	R to Q B 7th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K P to B 3rd	28. K to Q Kt 3rd	R takes K R P
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	29. Kt to Q B 5th	K to B 2nd
4. K P to Q B 2	B takes P	30. R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to B 2nd (e)
5. Q B P one	K to K 2nd (a)	31. Kt to K 6th	B to Q 3rd
6. Castles (b)	K Kt to K B 3rd	32. R takes K Kt P	K to B 4th
7. Q to her B 2nd	Castles		
8. Q P two	Q P one	33. Kt to Q 8th	K to his 5th
9. Q P one	Q Kt to Q R 4th	34. Kt to Q Kt 7th	B to B sq
10. B to Q 3rd	Q B P one	35. R to K B 7th	K takes P
11. Q B P one	P takes P	36. K to his Kt sq (c)	R to Q Kt 7th
12. K P takes P	B to K Kt 5th	37. R takes K B P	R takes Kt (g)
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q R to Q B sq	38. R to K B 3rd (ch)	K to his 5th
14. Q to Q Kt sq (c)	B takes Kt	39. R takes B	K R P two
15. Kt takes B	Q Kt takes Q B P	40. R to K B 3rd	K R P one
16. B takes Kt	R takes B	41. R to Q R 3rd	R to Q Kt 5th
17. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to her B 2nd	42. K to B sq	Q P one
18. Q R to Q Kt sq	K R to Q B sq	43. K to his 2nd	K to Q 4th
19. Q B to K 3rd	Q takes Q	44. K R P one	K P one
20. R takes Q	Q R to Q B 2nd	45. K R P one	K to B 5th
21. K R to Q Kt sq	Kt takes Q P	46. K Kt P one	R to Q Kt 7th (ch)
		47. K to Q sq	K to Q Kt 5th
22. R takes R	R takes R	48. R to K R 3rd	Q R P one
23. R to Q Kt 8th (ch)	B to K B sq	49. K to Q B sq	K P one
24. K R P one	K B P one	50. K Kt P one	P takes P
25. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes B	51. K R P one (h)	K to Q B 6th
26. P takes Kt	Q P one		And White resigns.

- (a) The Bishop, in the opening, should always be played to Q R 4th.  
 (b) Had. This weakens the attack, as it gives his adversary time. Either Q P two or Q to Q Kt 3rd should have been played.  
 (c) Q to Q R 4th?  
 (d) R takes R would have saved the Pawn, thus—  
 R takes R R takes R  
 R to K sq R to K sq  
 (e) Had he played B to K 2nd, it would have been sadly hampered, for a time, at least.  
 (f) K Kt P two?  
 (g) He ought first to have checked at Q Kt 8th, in order to remove the King as far as possible from the point of action.  
 (h) With the desperate hope, if he took it, of getting a Stalemate.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 151.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q B 7th	K to B's 4th or (a)	4. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K to his 2nd
2. Kt to Q's 3rd (ch)	R to K 4th	5. K to B 6th	K to Q sq
3. B to K Kt 7th	K to his 3rd	6. B to K B 6th—mate	

(a) 1. K to his 3rd  
 K to Q 4th or K's 2nd  
 K to his 3rd  
 2. Kt to Q 3rd  
 3. B to K Kt 7th  
 4. Kt to K B 4th (ch), &c., as before.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 91.	No. 92.—By H. S., of Preston.	No. 93.
WHITE.	WHITE.	WHITE.
K at Q B 3rd	K at Q R 4th	K at Q R 5th
B at Q 6th	R at Q Kt 4th	P at K B 6th
Kt at Q Kt 8th	P at Q R 5th	K at Q 3rd
P at Q Kt 2nd		P at Q B 2nd
White to play and mate in five moves.	White to play and mate in four moves.	

No. 91.	No. 92.—By H. S., of Preston.	No. 93.
BLACK.	BLACK.	BLACK.
K at Q R 2d	K at his B 2d	Pawns at Q B 2d
Q at her 6th	Q at her B 8th	and Q Kt 4th
R at Q Kt 7th	Rooks at K Kt sq.	Pawns at K Kt
Kt at Q Kt 5th	B and K sq.	2d and 3d, K B
	B at K 2d	3d, K 3d, Q B
		6th, and Q R 5th
		White to play and mate in four moves.

**ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.**—A handsome testimonial is about to be presented to the Rev. G. T. Andrews, in token of the great esteem of the parishioners towards him. It was, at first, intended to present the rev. gentleman with a service of plate; this, however, he begged to decline. The parishioners therefore agreed to present him with a valuable collection of books, elegantly bound and highly embellished, in a handsome oak book-case, with an inscription in Old English letters; a library chair, and a handsome gold watch, manufactured by Vulliamy; and the several articles are now in preparation.

**COLOSSEUM.**—A new arrangement and division of prices has been made at the above establishment, so that the million can now visit it in parts, for one shilling each, during the holidays. This is a judicious alteration on the part of the proprietors, cheap amusement being the order of the day.

**WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.**—A meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth was held on Monday evening, at the New Inn, Bridge-road, to consider the proposed erection of a bridge at Charing-cross; B. Hawes, jun., Esq., M.P., in the chair. The Chairman said that there had been no manifestation of public feeling in favour of the proposed new bridge at Charing-cross, although the money for erecting it, amounting to upwards of £2,000,000, would be taken from the public purse.

The new bridge had not been sanctioned by the Government, further than that a public department had consented to give certain notices prior to the introduction of the bill. He understood the architect of the new Houses of Parliament thought the present bridge an eye-sore; but, could it not be repaired and beautified, or rebuilt on the existing site? There were many reasons for retaining it: first of all, on the ground of economy. All the approaches to the present bridge were the property of the Bridge Commissioners. In the next place, a bridge lower down, as was proposed, must be longer and larger, and all the approaches would have to be bought. But was it just to existing interests to build a bridge elsewhere? There were at present two private bridges close to the site of the new bridge—Waterloo and Hungerford-bridges—the first of which did not pay a farthing to the subscribers, and the other paid but very badly. He pledged himself to oppose the bill in every stage, and he did not believe that five gentlemen would be found in Parliament to sanction such an unnecessary waste of public money.

Mr. Edwards charged the honourable gentleman with being a member of the "Select Committee on Westminster-bridge and the New Palace," which had sanctioned the erection of a new bridge, and he was therefore inconsistent in presiding over a meeting, the object of which was to prevent it. The Chairman stated that, although he was a member of the Committee, he did not vote in favour of the erection of the proposed new bridge. Mr. Wilkinson stated that the report of the Committee was decidedly in favour of the existing site. A series of resolutions condemnatory of the erection of a new bridge at Charing-cross, and the removal of Westminster-bridge, was then unanimously adopted. Mr. Grissell stated that, as frequent reference had been made to Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, he begged to say that gentleman had had nothing to do with the proposal of a new bridge at Charing-cross, and he had reason to believe that he was in favour of the present structure.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTANT POINT RESPECTING LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT.**  
 In the Court of EXCHEQUER, on Wednesday, a case was tried, *Vollans v. Fletcher*, in which the Chief Baron gave an important decision regarding letters of allotment.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Hoggins were counsel for the plaintiff, who brought the action to recover the sum of £21 from the defendant, as the chairman of the committee of management for the Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, and Walsall Junction Railway Company, under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff, it appears, is a solicitor residing at Hull, and, having made the usual application for shares in this railway, in the autumn of last year, received a letter in reply from the secretary acting under the managing committee, which acquainted him that the committee had allotted him ten shares, and required him to pay the deposit of two guineas per share to the bankers of the Company, whose receipt, together with the letter of allotment, would afterwards be exchanged for scrip. His letter was dated October 29; but, though the plaintiff duly paid his deposit, it did not appear that he had ever carried the case much further, as he did not apply for his scrip. He, however, did apply for his deposit in December, when the scheme was abandoned; and being told that the Company could not return it in full, he brought this action, which was assumed to a certain point to resemble the case against Mr. Spottiswoode, in which the Court of Exchequer held that the defendant, as a committee-man of a railway company, was liable to refund the full deposit to the allottee.

Mr. Crowder, however (with whom was Mr. Ball), on the part of the defendant, took an objection to the production of the letter of allotment, for want of a stamp, treating it as an agreement in conjunction with the letter of application, which, he further submitted, ought to have been also given in evidence.

The Chief Baron, inclining to leave to move to enter a verdict for the plaintiff if the Court should think this ruling erroneous.

**LABEL UPON THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.**  
 In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, on Monday, an action for libel was tried *Hurston v. Clayton*.

Sir F. Thesiger appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that it was an action against the publisher of the *Spectator* to recover damages for a libel published in that paper of the 11th of April last, upon the Society of British Artists, of which the plaintiff was the president. The article in question appeared at the time of the opening of the society's exhibition for this year, and assumed the form of a criticism upon that exhibition. If, he said, the article had confined itself to mere criticism, then, however severe and unjust to the exhibition, no action at law would have been brought; but this publication went much further. It charged the members of the society with having been guilty of little less than forgery. That part of the article which was purely critical was written with great acerbity, and in a spirit which was not then for the first time exhibited for the articles of the preceding years had been written in the same style of ill-feeling.

[The learned counsel read the criticisms of three preceding years.] The particular accusation on which this action was founded was in the following terms:—"The last manœuvre of the managers is of a piece with the whole course of their proceedings. A petition for a charter is presented by them to the Queen, the pretence being that the society intends to establish a school of art! And they have actually had the audacity to append, in the form of signatures to this memorial, the names of any distinguished persons who have given donations to-

wards erecting the gallery, or who have bought pictures out of its exhibition. When such practices as these are resorted to in order to promote the personal interests of a clique of inferior painters, and give them a factitious predominance over other artists, to the injury of the art itself, and of the public as well as of individuals, it behoves those who are aware of the attempt to denounce it."

Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., for the defendant, admitted that the writer had fallen into an error, which it had been attempted to atone for by an apology, offered to the solicitor of the institution. The apology was the same day promised as speedily as the editor could insert it; a retraction of the libel was published accordingly in the ensuing number, published on the 18th of April, stating that the editor was bound to admit the statement in the article was devoid of truth, and that he took the earliest opportunity of retracting the statement, and regretted its insertion. The learned counsel said that most persons would have thought this apology sufficient, independently of the paragraph itself being omitted in the evening edition of the paper of the same day, to make room for the later intelligence, respecting the day's markets. The action, however, had been continued. He trusted that the Jury would consider it a case in which mere nominal damages would suffice.

Evidence was adduced to prove that Mr. Rintoul, the editor, on hearing the article was unfounded, gave orders that no more of that edition should be sold.

After Sir Frederick Thesiger had replied, Lord Denman summed up the evidence, remarking, that although an apology had been made, it might have been more satisfactory to the institution, had the editor stated that he was convinced and satisfied of the inaccuracy of the statement contained in the offensive article. He left to the Jury to determine what ought to be the amount of the damages the plaintiff should, under the whole of the circumstances, recover.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £100.

**THE SHORTEST DAY.**—Monday next, the 21st (St. Thomas's day) is not this year the shortest day, but the 22d. Upon the 21st the sun rises at 6 minutes past 8, and sets at 51 minutes past 3—on the 22nd at seven minutes past 8 and sets at 51 minutes past 3; consequently, the 22d is one minute shorter than the 21st. The winter quarter also commences this year on the 22nd.

**DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS GRENVILLE.**—This venerable and distinguished statesman, whose name is so familiarly associated with some of the most important occurrences of our history, expired at seven o'clock on Thursday evening, at the advanced age of ninety-one. He had resided for some time at his town mansion, in Hamilton-place, and up to a week since was in the enjoyment of tolerably good health; but an ordinary attack of influenza was too much for one so old, and after a few changes the complaint fast approached to a fatal termination, and carried him off as above stated. His last moments were perfectly calm, and he resigned his spirit as if falling into a slumber.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).**—The present week's arrival of English wheat has been very trifling the show of samples of that article here to-day was unusually small. All descriptions commanded a very steady trade, at fully Monday's quotations. The demand for free foreign wheat for shipment to Ireland was extensive, at a further advance in prices of from 2s to 3s per quarter. Barley was in short supply, and the best malting parcels produced 1s per quarter more money. The supply of malt was mostly cleared off, at a slight improvement in value. All other kinds of spring corn was in good request, and the terms were as follows:—

**ARRIVALS.**—English: Wheat, 2640; barley, 1410; oats, 100; Flour, —; barley, —; oats, 5720. Foreign: Wheat, 2300; barley, 9300; oats, 9940. Flour, 2090 sacks. Malt, 1480 quarters.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Lincolnshire, red, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Cheshire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Yorkshire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Lancashire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Derbyshire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Staffordshire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Warwickshire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Gloucestershire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Wiltshire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Hampshire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Dorsetshire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Devonshire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Cornwall, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Somersetshire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Shropshire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Herefordshire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Worcestershire, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Oxfordshire, 58s to 65s; 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## OPENING OF THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY, ON TUESDAY LAST.

TUESDAY last was the day appointed for the opening of this new line of Railway. Accordingly, the Castle Station, at Lancaster, by eleven o'clock, was a scene of unusual bustle and excitement; and numbers of individuals, in spite of the severity of the weather, were grouped in the old church-yard, and on the terrace of the Castle, to view the public ceremony, by the Directors of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, throwing open to the distant cities of the north those advantages which their more southern neighbours have long enjoyed. The necessary arrangements being completed, the Directors' train, consisting of six first-class carriages, and three second-class carriages, moved slowly from the Castle Station, across two high embankments, to the Lune Viaduct, a work of extreme difficulty, consisting of eight stone and brick arches, of fifty-three feet span. As a specimen of strength and lightness, this structure is not surpassed on the Line; and its three laminated timber arches give it a highly ornamental appearance from the town: the whole was completed in about twelve months.

Hest Bank comes next, a small bathing village on the borders of Morecambe Bay, which lies on a wide expanse of sandy desert for many a mile, bounded by the hills of Westmorland. The train then proceeded at a more rapid rate through some deep cuttings, past Carnforth and Holme Stations, to Milnthorpe Station, along an embankment of great length. This station is very substantial, and will be the best, in point of accommodation, on the Line. Beyond Sedgwick, after passing an embankment, and through some heavy rock cutting, the train stopped at Oxenholme Station, within two miles of Kendal, at the junction of the Kendal and Windermere Railways. A fine view of the town of Kendal was enjoyed from this station: the winter sunlit up the church spires, and blue roofs of the white houses which lay in the vale beneath; whilst, far beyond, rose the white-capped mountains of the west—the giants of the Lake.



LANCASTER STATION.

After a few minutes' delay, the whistle of the engine gave notice of starting; and the precaution was here taken of sending a pilot engine a few hundred yards ahead.

For the next mile or two, occasional glimpses were obtained of the

town of Kendal, and its old Castle; the train then passed round Hay Fell, and away over Docker Garths Viaduct, commonly called Fiddler's Gill, a work of beauty and greatness (the middle arch being about 80 feet high); and then, past Lowgill Station, over an embankment 90 feet high, to the proposed junction of the North Western Railway; and onward, round the base of Dilliar Fell, at an elevation of 200 feet from the river, which lies at the foot of the embankment; a large amphitheatre of hills rises on every side, and the path seems at an end; but the skill of the Engineers (Messrs. Locke and Errington) carried this line over many a place deemed impracticable—round the foot of hills, across rivers, over valleys, &c.

Crossing Brown Beck by a Viaduct of red freestone, and the river Berbeck by another large viaduct, the rise to the summit at Shap commences. The cutting here is the deepest, hardest, and most expensive on the line, and varies from 50 to 61 feet in depth. The works were first commenced here in June, 1844. The summit at Shap is 900 feet above the level of the sea. Around, is a region of bare hills and cheerless scenes, making quick travelling a comfort. But Clifton Moor Station is passed, and the train passes over the river Lowther, by the Lowther Viaduct, a noble work, and next in importance to the bridge across the Lune. It is unrivalled for boldness and beauty of proportion; and consists of 7 semi-circular arches of 60 feet span, supported on piers, 5 feet in thickness at the top, and increasing to 13 feet 6 inches at the base. Its total length is about 500 feet. The scenery here is a perfect contrast to the region passed. Lowther Park, with its thick and massive woods—the clear winding river, 100 feet below—the stern grandeur

of the distant mountains, just tinted with the last farewell rays of the setting sun—formed a beautiful picture.

A short mile from here is Eamont Viaduct, crossing the dark and wooded banks of the Eamont, with five arches of 50 feet span each, and



LOWTHER VIADUCT.

70 feet high. An embankment beyond commands a fine view of Brougham Hall, the residence of Lord Brougham; its stately park and large pleasure-grounds looked gloomily with their winter's clothing. At Penrith, the train was met by another from Carlisle; and, after gazing for a short time at the ruins of its old Castle, they each proceeded onward to Carlisle. The country, for some miles, is flat and uninteresting, with the exception of Borrock Lodge, which stands on the borders of a vale of remarkable loveliness. A high embankment passes Wreay Hall and village, noted for the beauty of its Chapel. Further on is Newbiggin Bridge—a neat wooden erection, built for the convenience of the proprietor of Newbiggin Hall, H. A. Aglionby, Esq.

The train reached Carlisle between four and five o'clock. A splendid dinner was served in the Athenæum, to the Directors and their friends; the confectionery and most of the table ornaments having been forwarded from Liverpool.

A trial trip, from Carlisle to Lancaster, was made yesterday week. The Directors in the train, we learn from the *Carlisle Journal*, were Mr. John Dixon and Mr. G. H. Head, who were joined at Penrith by Mr. E. W. Hasel (Chairman of the Directors), Mr. H. Howard, of Greystoke Castle, and Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean. They were accompanied by Mr. T. C. Heysham, Mr. P. Dixon, Mr. Steel, of the *Carlisle Journal*, Mr. Larmer, Resident Engineer, Mr. Collister, Resident Engineer of the Caledonian Railway, Mr. Mould, Mr. Hemberow, Mr. Green, and two or three other gentlemen connected with the works. The train consisted of the engine, tender, and three carriages. It proceeded at the rate of upwards of 30 miles an hour, and would have reached Penrith (18 miles) in about 35 minutes, but for a slight accident when about two miles from that place. It caused a delay, however, of upwards of an hour, when the train again proceeded on its way—reaching Lancaster (70 miles) in about three hours of actual travelling—the Directors having stopped at several places to inspect the works.

In the evening, the Directors, engineers, and friends, dined together at the King's Arms Inn, and next morning, were joined at breakfast by Captain Coddington, the Government Inspector, who had just arrived from London. A little after eight o'clock, they started with a train of four carriages on the return to Carlisle. The day was excessively cold, with rain, sleet, snow, and frost, by turns. At times, the rails presented the appearance of long lines of ice, and were extremely slippery. The difficulty on such a day was the ascent of the great incline on Shap Fells, one of the severest gradients on any railway in England: the whole party watched this with no little interest; and it must have been highly satisfactory to both Engineers and Directors, when Captain Coddington, who stood upon the engine and timed its progress, announced that the ascent had been made, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the rails, at the rate of 20 miles an hour—although the engine was an old one, and not of the most powerful class. All the heavy works—the bridges, viaducts, cuttings, and embankments—were minutely inspected by Captain Coddington, who expressed himself, at the end of the journey, as highly pleased with the whole of the works, declaring that the public might travel upon the Line with the most perfect safety; and, immediately after-

wards, gave the Directors a certificate to that effect. We may mention here, that the Line is double throughout, with the exception of about two



NEWBIGGIN BRIDGE.

miles, near Lowther. This portion will be made double in a month, or less. The Line is remarkably easy nearly throughout—the exception being a short distance where it has been recently ballasted; and it passes

through a country which can scarcely be surpassed for picturesque beauty and wildness of scenery.

**THE "SHANNON" STEAM-PACKET.**—The ship's frame, below her water bearing, appears to have suffered so little, that it is contemplated to take her to Dublin (where her proprietors possess an extensive repairing establishment) for complete renovation, after giving her a temporary repair here. It is difficult to estimate the entire cost of these repairs, but they cannot fall much short of £1000. Her cabin furniture is partly destroyed, and the remainder injured. The damage to the cargo will, it is feared, range from £10,000 to £15,000. There are about thirty tons of washed goods totally destroyed, comprising tea, tobacco, coffee, rice, peas, vetch seed, fruits, hops, pimento, perfumery, military clothing, stationery, envelopes, elegantly bound English and foreign books, &c. About ninety casks of brandy and wine for Dublin are saved, and seven boxes, containing 2 cwt. each of specie, have been safely lodged in the charge of Mr. Morris, manager of the Plymouth branch of the Bank of England. A large portion of the specie consisted of fourpenny-pieces, destined for Ireland, to pay labourers and others on the railway works.

**THE DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE.**—The tables of the mean joint lifetime of men and women show that in this country husbands and wives married at the age of 26 live, on an average, 27 years together, the widows living rather more than 10 years (10·4) after their husbands' deaths, and the widowers nearly nine years (9·3) after their wives' deaths. Where the husband is 40 and the wife 30, the mean term of married life is 21 years, the widows living thirteen years after their husbands, and the widowers five years after the deaths of their wives. The tables furnish ready answers to a great number of questions of this kind, and others in which two lives are concerned.—*Registrar-General's Report.*

**PARRICIDE IN FRANCE.**—A youth of 19, named Chevilion, and a boy of 15, named Guy, were a few days ago tried at Versailles, by the Court of Assize of the Seine-et-Oise, the first for parricide, and the second for complicity in the murder. The evidence proved that Chevilion had stolen 200 francs from his father's bed-room, and while he was helpless in bed from illness, he had lighted a charcoal fire, by which his father was suffocated. The young parricide had spent the greater part of the money with his friend in debauchery. The jury found Chevilion guilty of parricide, but with extenuating circumstances; and he was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour. Guy was acquitted.

**THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.**—This exhibition was finally closed on Saturday evening, having been visited during the four days by little short of 100,000 persons. Saturday is usually selected by the aristocracy as the day for making their inspection of the Cattle Show. Amongst those who visited it were the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Buckingham, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Leicester, Viscount Torrington, the Earl of Egremont, Lord Portman, the Earl of Warwick, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., Earl Radnor, Sir R. Price, Bart., M.P., several of the Foreign Ministers, &c. Although the competition for the purchase of the cattle has not been so spirited as that which has been exhibited on previous occasions, still nearly the whole of the animals which have obtained prizes in the respective classes have been disposed of. The Club, as usual, offered a splendid silver medal as a premium to the butcher who shall purchase the largest amount of stock in the respective classes; and if the number of placards which bear his name are to be accounted any criterion, Mr. T. Slater, of Kensington, will be again the successful competitor. It is a remarkable fact that more ladies have visited the Show this year than on any previous occasion, but the implement galleries appeared a source of far greater attraction to the fair visitors than the live stock. The removal of the stock commenced at twelve on Sunday night, and by four o'clock on Monday afternoon the yard was entirely cleared.



EAMONT VIADUCT.





LONDON STREET MUSIC.—THE MONSTER ORGAN.

STREET MUSIC.

Of all the itinerant musicians who perambulate the great metropolis, the organ-grinder holds the most conspicuous position. How many suicides have been committed under his melancholy influence has not yet been clearly ascertained; but the effects of the *orgue de Barbarie* on the nervous system have been well known since Hogarth gave to the world his "Enraged Musician." It has been asked whether a Balfe, Benedict, or Wallace could be indicted for murder, if, during the writing of a *finale*, any one of the illustrious triad of composers should kill a Savoyard under the organic provocation. If the French system of law, admitting "extenuating circumstances," existed, doubtless the Coroner's verdict would be "Justifiable Homicide." As if the ordinary organ were not enough for any one's ears, here comes a Monster Street Organ to add to our daily torture. Our artist has resolved that our eyes shall be saluted with its aspect as well as our ears. Look at it and tremble, amateurs and artists! It is from the prolific manufactory of Gavioli, of Modena; and it cost, as the grinder-in-chief assured us, upwards of £150. Here is the march of Street Music; a locomotive Brummagem organ, drawn by a real horse, and exacting two men to develop its orchestral resources. And how hard do the automatons labour in their vocation: gaze on that Prospero Ophicleide! What are Chipp's drums compared with the mechanical artist? How well does the Italian maker comprehend public taste; he gives us plenty of parchment and brass. Ask the "Conductor"—we mean the living one—to display the organic riches of the interior, and how will you revel in reversing cylinders—beating Little's new double-action printing machine hollow; the difference being, that in the latter there is a myriad of tapes, and in the Monster Organ a shoal of needles. The Great Organ is a street "swell" of the first magnitude—a wholesale dispenser of Rossinian and Bellinian melodies, the hearing of which will cause our modern composers to borrow the strains involuntarily in their forthcoming operas.

THE EXTINCT IRISH DEER.

A VERY interesting discovery has lately been made in Ireland, of some Fossil Bones, which, according to a Correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Post*, is convincing proof that "the splendid and magnificent animal, the Giant Deer of Ireland, was domesticated by man for his use and food, and driven by him in company with other cattle, to be killed or slaughtered in the same way or manner as the butchers of the present day do, by breaking in the frontal bones of the face by some heavy or sharp instrument."

These remains were found in Loch Gúr, a moderately-sized lake, having an island in the middle, near Limerick. They consist of various skulls and bones, among which are those of oxen, pigs, goats, the red deer, and the extinct Irish deer; and it is believed, for the first time in Ireland, the reindeer, &c.; but none of sheep—a singular fact; and going, in the opinion of a writer in the *Farmer's Gazette*, far towards furnishing an inference, that, at the period when these deposits were formed, the sheep had not become domesticated in Ireland. The quantity of the remains of *goats* deserves attention, the name of the lake, "Loch Gúr" (or Gour), signifying, in Irish, "Lake of the Goats."

Among the heads of oxen, are some chiefly remarkable on account of their prodigious size; others on account of their singularity of formation; but that which more immediately interested us was, that we found several skulls of a short-horned breed of cattle, similar in size and form to those animals which are now so highly prized in Ireland, on account of their superiority over other varieties, but which are imported from England.

"Here, then" (continues the *Farmer's Gazette*), "in this vast depository of bones, we discover sufficient evidence to prove that we, in olden time, possessed the true short-horned variety of cattle, if we can judge by the skeleton heads, which we are now compelled to import from the sister country; and we are almost authorised to infer, that it was to Ireland that England herself was originally indebted for the stock from which the 'pure' short-horns are descended. The discovery of these remains demonstrates another and a particularly interesting fact, viz.:—that the Irish giant Deer, sometimes improperly termed the Irish Elk, was co-existent with these short-horned cattle, was itself a domesticated animal, and was itself killed for human use; for we have to add the extraordinary fact that, amongst other fragments, we found the remains of several giant Deer, and, amongst others, two female skulls fractured on the frontals in precisely the same manner as those of the cattle. We have the more pleasure in mentioning this fact from the circumstance that it confirms, in the most unanswerable manner, the positions advanced in Mr. Richardson's clever pamphlet on the fossil deer—positions in which Mr. Richardson stood alone at the time of their publication, and had to endure the opposition of some of the most celebrated savans of the day. Amongst others, we may mention Professor Owen, who maintained that not only was the giant deer not contemporary with man, but that he was created some thousands of years prior to the existence of man upon the surface of this globe. Mr. Richardson published his pamphlet in reply to the views advocated by Professor Owen, and whatever doubt might then have existed, as to which side the truth lay upon, we think that this remarkable

discovery is amply sufficient to establish the correctness of Mr. Richardson's views, and to set this disputed question at rest *perhaps* for ever."

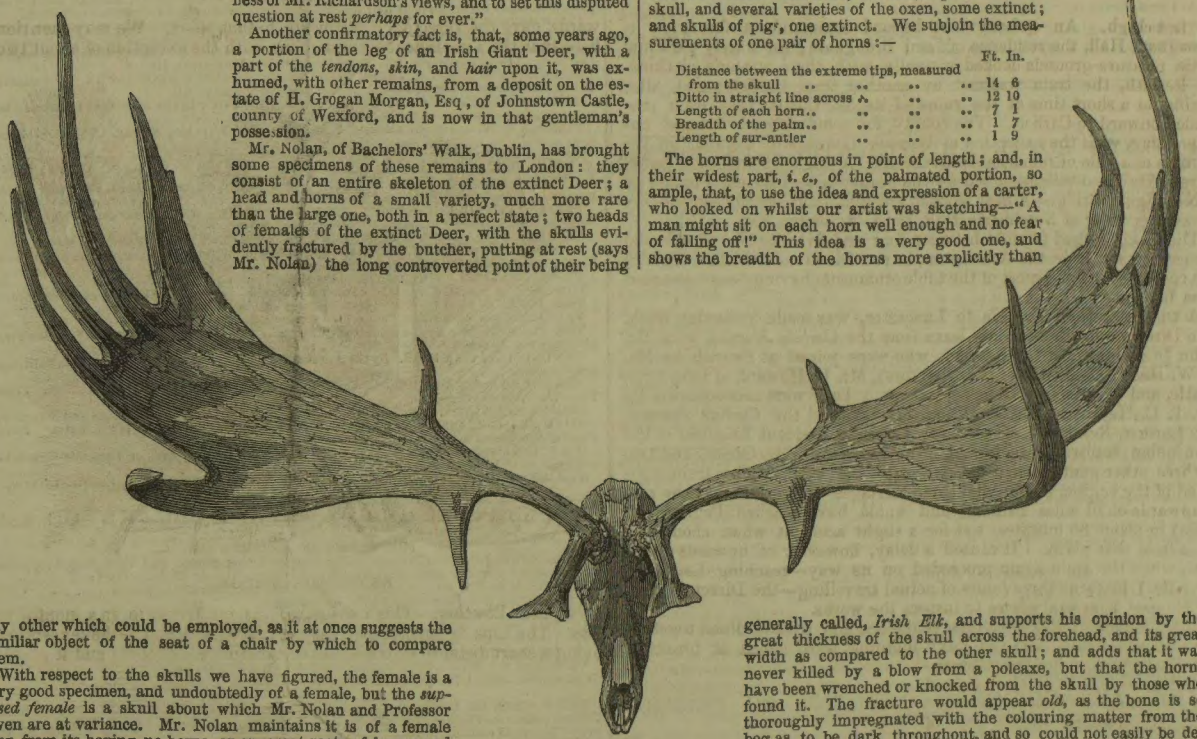
Another confirmatory fact is, that, some years ago, a portion of the leg of an Irish Giant Deer, with a part of the *tendons*, *skin*, and *hair* upon it, was exhumed, with other remains, from a deposit on the estate of H. Grogan Morgan, Esq., of Johnstown Castle, county of Wexford, and is now in that gentleman's possession.

Mr. Nolan, of Bachelors' Walk, Dublin, has brought some specimens of these remains to London: they consist of an entire skeleton of the extinct Deer; a head and horns of a small variety, much more rare than the large one, both in a perfect state; two heads of females of the extinct Deer, with the skulls evidently fractured by the butcher, putting at rest (says Mr. Nolan) the long controverted point of their being

recent or fossil. There are, likewise, a perfect female skull, and several varieties of the oxen, some extinct; and skulls of pig, one extinct. We subjoin the measurements of one pair of horns:—

	Ft. In.
Distance between the extreme tips, measured from the skull .. ..	14 6
Ditto in straight line across .. ..	12 10
Length of each horn .. ..	7 1
Breadth of the palm .. ..	1 7
Length of sur-antler .. ..	1 9

The horns are enormous in point of length; and, in their widest part, *i.e.*, of the palmated portion, so ample, that, to use the idea and expression of a carter, who looked on whilst our artist was sketching—"A man might sit on each horn well enough and no fear of falling off!" This idea is a very good one, and shows the breadth of the horns more explicitly than



any other which could be employed, as it at once suggests the familiar object of the seat of a chair by which to compare them.

With respect to the skulls we have figured, the female is a very good specimen, and undoubtedly of a female, but the supposed female is a skull about which Mr. Nolan and Professor Owen are at variance. Mr. Nolan maintains it is of a female deer, from its having no horns, or apparent roots of horns, and that the hole in the forehead was caused by a blow from a pole-axe. Professor Owen considers it to be of a male deer, or, as

generally called, *Irish Elk*, and supports his opinion by the great thickness of the skull across the forehead, and its great width as compared to the other skull; and adds that it was never killed by a blow from a poleaxe; but that the horns have been wrenched or knocked from the skull by those who found it. The fracture would appear *old*, as the bone is so thoroughly impregnated with the colouring matter from the bog as to be dark throughout, and so could not easily be detected. Again, the outward form of the skull is in many points quite unlike the one acknowledged to be female; and,

SKULL AND HORNS OF THE EXTINCT IRISH DEER.

Professor Owen having measured it, found the skull of the doubtful one to be much larger round the forehead, and near where the horns should be, than it could possibly be, in proportion, were it only the skull of a large female.

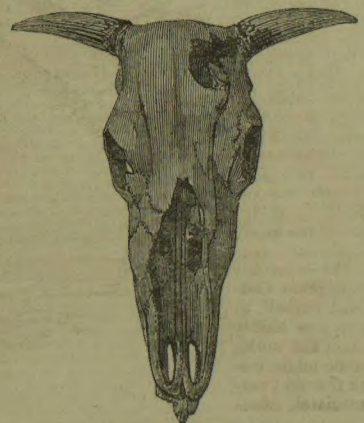
With respect to the skull of the bull, its chief features are the short horns, showing, as we have already stated, that originally there was a short-horned breed in Ireland.



SKULL.—FEMALE DEER



SKULL.—FEMALE DEER.—(SUPPOSED).



SKULL.—SHORT-HORNED BULL.



NATIONAL SPORTS.

WINTER SPORT IN THE METROPOLIS.

They sweep,  
On thousand skates, a thousand different ways,  
In circling poise, swift as the winds.—THOMSON.

A FEW days ago we had once more a visit from good old English Christmas time, and the season set in seasonably—"frosty, but kindly." 'Tis true, as Dryden sings—

Now the business of the field is o'er;

but, so constant and so instant are the changes in our skiey influences, that, even as we write, Old Hyems may be making preparation for doffing "his icy crown," and donning "an odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds." To be sure, the presence of violets is not the most propitious thing in the world for the fortunes of the chase, but anything is better than frost, its annihilator. Well, hyperborean wreaths fell upon the capital at the commencement of the week, and very soon a considerable crust covered the surface of its waters. Cotemporary with this facility for "a day well spent" in a healthy, bracing exercise, were grim and ominous preparations to avert or remedy its casualties. Towards every piece of superficially applicable water, "in or about town," you saw companies of men, in Nautilus jackets and buoyant hopes, hastening, armed with every contrivance in existence, to rescue people from liquid graves, or to resuscitate those who might be at issue with untimely ends. "Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona," says the scholiast—and since, many "valorous and sage," rejoins the modern bard; but we question whether the doughtiest of them all would have set out on a skating expedition, accompanied by a posse of the Humane Society's dragsmen.

Let us with these jovial adventurers. Lo! they enter one of the Royal Parks. What goodly groups surround us! See, there is a tent for unsophisticated the lieges gratis—and there a good Samaritan on skates, dispensing brandy-balls at the rate of fifty miles an hour: the philanthropist, like Sir Boyle Roche's bird, is in ever so many places at one time! Is it not miraculous that anything in silk attire, or "stark mad in white linen," can stand the cold considerably below zero? Sweet ladies! keep moving—never mind those cavaliers in moustachios and attractive attitudes: we assure ye what Shakespeare says about the folly of supposing a fire may be borne conveniently in the hand, "by thinking of the frosty Caucasus"—is equally applicable the other way. . . . Perhaps it may be owing to the late genial winters—or it may be that the Polka or Valse à Deux Temps has crippled the rising generation—but the fact is, Young England don't skate well: not within a hundred per cent. of its forefathers. You scarcely saw an artist in any of the show-off places, and when one was to be found, circumbending in a *Pas de Zephyr*, stern foremost, it was long odds he was some fellow all consonants from the North Pole. Like everything else, there is a genteel locality for taking ice as well as a vulgar—but it's fit to confess, go where ye would the snobs had it hollow. A less distinguished party than that assembled in the afternoon in the enclosure of St. James's Park, it would be hard to imagine—out of Kentucky. The Serpentine was no better off; and as for the Regent's Park—but what could ye expect from the next of kin to Primrose Hill? We wish better luck to the sport of skating—for sport we pronounce it—aye! and an ancient one, too—as old as Fitz-Stephen in its domestication on the banks of the Thames. In his time it was thus practised:—

"Two started a great way off opposite to each other, and when they met, they lifted up their poles and struck each other, when one or both fell." This may have been old-fashioned fun, but it's very like new-fashioned assault and battery. We wish well to skating when less a type of war. It's a wholesome manly exercise, and in that character we would see it continue long and merrily an English national pastime.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—If the frost has for the present put an end to training, it has not checked the disposition to speculate; and it will be seen below that business was not only comprehensive, but in some instances heavy. The prices, however, agreed so closely with those last quoted, that we may confine ourselves to the business actually done; reminding that the horses most in favour were Epirote, Planet, Glentilt, Wanota, and Red Hart.

CHESTER CUP.		
66 to 1 agst Rufus (t)	66 to 1 agst Burgundy (t)	
TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.		
5 to 1 on The field	6 to 1 agst Glentilt (t)	
DERBY.		
11 to 2 agst J. Scott's lot	33 to 1 agst Old Port	50 to 1 agst Liberator (t, and
6 to 1 — J. Der's lot	33 to 1 — Allentown (t)	afterwards offhand)
8 to 1 — Van Tromp (t)	33 to 1 — Wanota	50 to 1 — Projectile (t)
15 to 1 — Epirote (t)	40 to 1 — Tantivy (t)	66 to 1 — Montimia c (t)
20 to 1 — Planet (t)	40 to 1 — Planessa c (t)	66 to 1 — Galvanic Ring (t)
25 to 1 — Glentilt (t)	45 to 1 — Cossack (t)	100 to 1 — War Eagle (t)
28 to 1 — Sis to Cobweb c	50 to 1 — Red Hart (t freely)	100 to 1 — Clarendon (t)
30 to 1 — Lunedale	50 to 1 — Miss Martin c (t)	
OAKS.		
10 to 1 agst Slander (t)	16 to 1 agst Miami	16 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter

THURSDAY.—Almost a blank day; the only bets laid having been 8 to 1 agst Van Tromp, 15 to 1 agst Epirote, 33 to 1 agst Lunedale, and 40 to 1 agst Red Hart.

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**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the Especial Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, and Royal Family.—Last Three Nights previous to the Christmas Holidays. MONDAY, December 21, THE DEMON HORSE, SCENES OF THE CIRCLE, and ROB ROY MACGREGOR.—ON SATURDAY NEXT (Boxing Night), SPECTACULAR ROTATION OF EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, and DRAMATIC NOVELTIES. First Night of the GRAND COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME, written by NISSEY LEE, Esq., and will be produced on an unlimited scale of magnificence, with entirely New Scenery and Decorations, entitled THE FORTY THIEVES; or, Harlequin Ali Baba and the Robber's Cave. In addition to New and Brilliant Feats of Horsemanship, &c., the Arena, and present successful Spectacle.—Performances commence at Half-past Six. Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

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FOREIGN BRANDY.—THE PATENT BRANDY and the GENUINE SELLERS WATER, protected by the Patent Metallic Capsule, the only pure and self-evident safeguard against adulteration, can be obtained throughout the kingdom at the respective prices undermentioned, or at 7, SMITHFIELD-BARS, and 59, ST. JOHN'S-STREET, LONDON. The Capsule embossed with the words—

"SOCIÉTÉ VIGNICOLE CHAMPENOISE, BETTS FRERES COGNAC"—Brown, 4s. 6d. per bottle; Pale, 5s. ditto.

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Assurances on Lives, and Annuities both immediate and deferred, granted on favourable terms.

A new plan of Accumulative Assurance, by depositing instead of paying Premiums.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

## METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN CEMETERIES

SOCIETY.—(Provisionally Registered according to Act of Parliament.) Established for Public Objects, and carried out by Private Means. First Capital £100,000, in 5000 Shares of £20 each. Ultimate Capital, £2,000,000. Deposit £1 10s. per share. All Shareholders to have the option of burial-ground, in exchange for their shares, at two-thirds the price to the public, with the pre-emption of any future shares of the ultimate capital which may be issued. To be incorporated, and the liability of shareholders limited by Act of Parliament, or Royal Charter.

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The proposed objects of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cemeteries Society are as follow:—

To provide sites for burials, east, west, north, and south of the Metropolis. To effect considerable reduction in the rate of charges. To adopt a new principle of payment, a single charge being substituted for the customary fees. To provide for the decent and respectful burial of the poorer population, by a system of arrangement perfectly novel, including buildings for the temporary reception as well as for the transit of bodies. Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of several exceedingly eligible sites, and one portion of 150 acres has been already secured. The estimates show a large annual dividend when the Society shall be in full operation, until which period 4 per cent. interest will be paid on the deposits and calls. The Committee of Management are now ready to receive applications for shares, which may be made to Messrs. Bourdillon and Sons, solicitors, 30, Great Winchester-street; J. H. Stevens, Esq., architect, 6, Clement's-lane Strand; Messrs. shewell and Son, brokers, 25, Tokenhouse-yard; Messrs. Hoggart and Norton, Old Broad-street; Basil J. Gabart, Esq., 74, Old Broad-street; Messrs. W. H. Collis and Smith, Birmingham; Henry Tate, Esq., Broker, Bristol; Messrs. Jackson and Mowat, Glasgow; James Pringle, Esq., Edinburgh; Messrs. Smith and Minton, Bradford, and at Leeds; or to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 6, Broad-street-buildings, where Prospectuses and all further particulars may be obtained.

By Order of the Board, EDWARD HOARE, Sec.

London, November 25, 1846.

## BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, New-road London.—

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE HYGEIST, with the reasons that led him to the discovery of the Hygeian System of Medicine, and the VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, after thirty-five years' incessant research, and during under the medical faculty. James Morison, Esq., of Aberdeen, in the year 1770. The family has been long known as one of great affluence and respectability; and the late Member for Banffshire, John Morison, was the second brother of the subject of this brief sketch. For the remainder of the sketch see the abridged "Morrisoniana," to be had of all the honorary members of the British College of Health, New-road, London.

## GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND CONCHOLOGY.—To

facilitate the study of these interesting branches of science, Mr. TENNANT, Mineralogist to her Majesty, 149, Strand, London, arranges Elementary Collections of Shells, Minerals, and Fossils, from Two to Fifty Guineas each. He also gives private instruction on Geological Mineralogy.

## ITALIAN ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, DERBY-

SHIRE SPAR, and other Ornaments for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room. Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London, has just received a new and elegant assortment of the above, consisting of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Inlaid Tables, Paper Weights, &c.

## DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr.

WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Colleen Valse, and Valse à Quatre Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

## PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase

these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolo, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

## THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT

WESTERN EMPORIUM FOR STOVE GRATES, kitchen-ranges, f





GRAND MILITARY FUNERAL OF COLONEL SWALES, AT THE ROYAL GARRISON CHAPEL, PORTSMOUTH.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. R. H. C. UBSDELL.

## GRAND MILITARY FUNERAL.

On Thursday week, the remains of the late Colonel Swales, of the Royal Marines, were interred with military ceremony, at St. Nicholas's, or the Royal Garrison Chapel, at Portsmouth. The grand procession, of which we annex an engraving, (from a sketch by Mr. R. H. C. Ubsdell), was witnessed by thousands of spectators, and attended by 2000 military. At about half-past ten o'clock, the body was brought into the barrack-yard, and passed down the line in review order, the troops presenting arms, after which the order was given to reverse arms; the band playing the "Dead March." First came—

Troops, with their arms reversed.  
The Royal Marines, with the colours in crape.  
The Royal Marine Artillery (2nd).  
Officers of the Royal Marines.  
The Band, with instruments bound with crape.  
The Clergy, wearing their robes.  
The Medical Staff.  
Undertaker.  
THE COFFIN.

Borne, (at their particular request, out of respect to the memory of their much-lamented officer), by Sergeants of the Royal Marine corps.  
Pall Bearers: Colonel M'Cullum, R.M.; Captain Fellowes, R.N.; Colonel Daly, Brigade Major; Colonel Gibsons, Royal Marine Artillery, and Captains Pasco and Milne, of Her Majesty's ships *Victory* and *St. Vincent*.  
The Mourners.

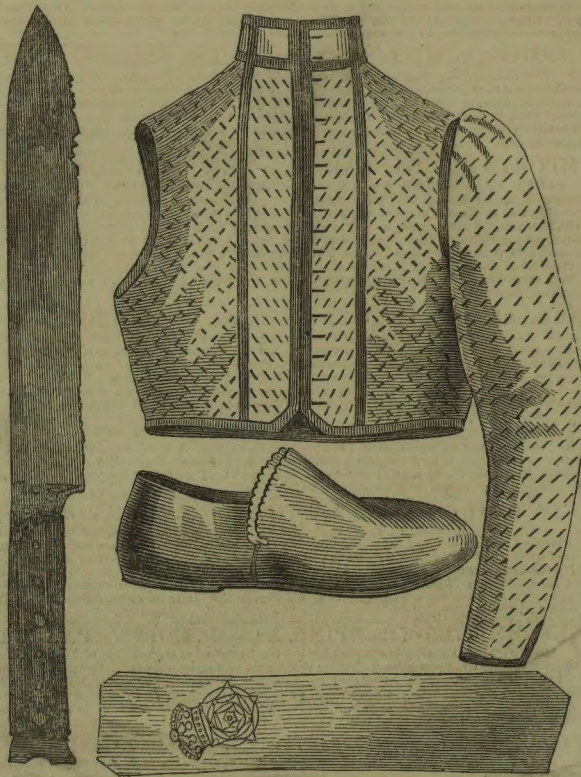
The Horse, with black pall; with six attendants; the boots attached to the stirrups being reversed.  
Royal Marines, without arms, about two hundred, walking four and four.  
Royal Marine Artillery, without arms.  
The 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry.  
Royal Marine Artillery Gunners.  
Royal Marines—Sergeants and non-commissioned officers.

Royal Marine Artillery—Sergeants, and ditto.  
Ensigns, Second Lieutenants, and Midshipmen.  
Captains, Lieutenants, R.N., Masters, &c.  
Lieutenant-Colonels. Colonels. Staff Officers.

The rear was closed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, and Major-General Jones, R.M.

## RELICS OF AN ANCIENT WRECK OFF WHITSTABLE.

YESTERDAY week, at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association, there were exhibited some remains from a wreck off Whitstable.



ELIZABETHAN REMAINS JUST DISCOVERED AT WHITSTABLE.

which had occurred, it would appear, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was stated that the existence of the wreck had long been known; but that, recently, the Government had directed an examination to be made by means of divers, who had brought up a vast quantity of ingots of tin, stone shot, &c. The objects forwarded to the Archaeological Association consisted of a specimen of the ingots, stamped with the Royal mark of a rose surmounted by a crown; a round-toed leather shoe, quite perfect; a knife marked with a double fleur-de-lis; and a silk jacket. Mr. Planché stated that the jacket was one of the dagged or pounced kind, in fashion in the time of Elizabeth; and he pointed out, in an engraving of the period, an example precisely similar to that upon the table. A discussion took place as to the purposes for which the ingots of tin were intended, and many suggestions were offered. Captain Becher and Mr. Crofton Croker stated that it was probable that much information connected with the mysterious wreck would be soon obtained. Captain Beaufort believed he had already ascertained the name of the ship, and some particulars as to her freight.

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when she struck. Heard Captain Dustan say, "She has gone." Captain Hanna endeavoured to get forward, as the reef extended from the stern to midships, the bow being beyond the reef and in a better position for the purpose of getting on shore.

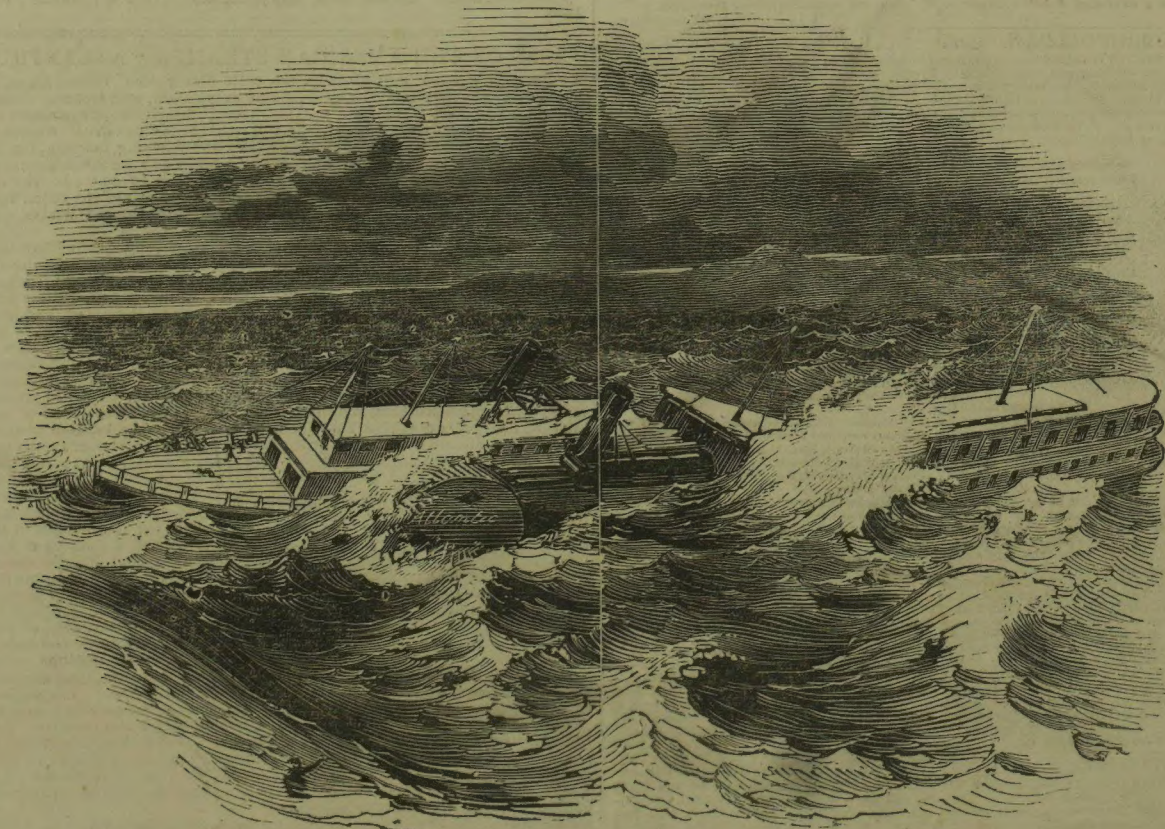
She was about 200 yards from the land. She struck at half-past four, about ten feet from the reef. Captain Hanna thinks that all who were in the saloon when the boat struck perished, with the exception of himself, as the sea stove her upper decks in.

Captain Hanna lowered himself from the stern, and was thrown by the sea over the reef, and among the rocks on shore. He managed to scramble up on to the beach. He was considerably bruised, and suffered much from cold.

Very few passengers of the Long Island trains went in this boat—Mr. Tucker, the conductor, having expressed an opinion that it would be unsafe.

The following are the names of the passengers saved, so far as could be ascertained:—Capt. Geo. W. Cullum, U.S. Engineer Corps; Seabury Brewster, New York; Capt. Peter Hanna, Portland; C. C. Orr, Louisville, Kentucky; Joel R. Andrews, New London; Lieut. E. Maynard, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. S. Steward, U.S. Engineer; Charles Cadney, New York; Hiram Tarbox, Lisbon, Ct.; Francis Herrick, Boston; Geo. W. Rogers, New London; C. C. Comstock, ditto; Thomas Truesdell, New York; Thomas Gooding, Boston; Nahum Reise, Newark, N.J.; E. V. Booth, Boston; Edward Maddon, ditto; Charles Mitchell, Norwich, C. Peterson, Boston; Henry Van Wart, Birmingham, England; Varnham Marsh, New York; James Wilkinson, Boston; Nathaniel Atwood, Massachusetts; Richard Atwood, ditto; T. O. Gould, Adams' Express; W. A. Munroe, ditto; Charles Christian, New York; Henry Fieligh; Richard W. Thompson, Boston; Richard J. Bonham, Bridgeport or Ridport; John Hillard, or Williams, New York; William Edward; Robert Vine, West Newbury, Massachusetts; Jacob Walter, ditto; Richard Alvord, Orleans; Calvin Houghton, Bradford, Vt.; T. F. Baldwin, Cincinnati.

There were but three female passengers on board, including the servant of Mrs. Lewis—all lost. There were probably eight or ten deck hands, who also perished.



LOSS OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER "ATLANTIC," ON THE COAST NEAR BOSTON, 26TH ULT.—FROM A SKETCH RECEIVED BY "THE ACADIA" MAIL.